

## TOOK

**Toward the Inland Country.**

**Buller Eluded**

**And Burghers Impede Roberts Progress.**

**They Tore up the Railroad for Over Twenty-one Miles,**

**And are Making no End of Trouble for Colonel Kelly Kinney, Who is Opposing Them.**

LONDON, JUNE 11.—THE CITY IS AGITATED OVER THE REPORT OF THE CALAMITY WHICH BEFELL THE FOURTH BATTALION, ALL KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED BY THE BOERS. THE JOY OF LAST WEEK OVER PRETORIA'S CAPTURE, HAS BEEN TURNED TO SORROW.

**BOERS TREKING.**  
They Have Gone Inland and Will Continue to Harass Roberts.

London, June 11.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Sir Redvers Buller, dated at his headquarters in Natal: "We halted to get our trains up the pass, which is very steep. I found the enemy were about 2,000 strong, in a very carefully prepared position, which they must have been very disheartened not to have held longer than they did. They have all retired about 20 miles to the north-west. I found our casualties were more than I first thought. They were one officer wounded, and two men killed and 13 wounded."

London, June 11.—The Boers have torn up 21 miles of Lord Roberts' vital line of railway between America siding and Rooval. It is a bold raid and vexatious, but it does not disquiet the military authorities as yet, for they expect General Kelly-Kinney to drive off the marauders and to re-open the line. The rapidity of the advance of Lord Roberts can not have permitted him to accumulate large reserves of stores. Therefore an interruption of the railway, even for a week, must embarrass the army and may bring forward operations to a standstill.

Nothing has been heard from Lord Roberts for three days. This raid on the railway, the strenuous opposition to General Buller and the double escape of Commandant General Botha's division have forced the war office to observe that the war is not yet over.

General Buller is in Boer territory. Dispatches describe the corps as camping at Gansel, close to the point where the frontiers of the Free State, the Transvaal and Natal meet. General Buller is expected to make rapid progress now, and to throw the weight of 20,000 men into Lord Roberts' Transvaal combinations.

The fighting on June 6, in which there were fewer than 25 casualties, was kept up all day long by musketry and artillery. The British attacking line, three miles in length, made its way amid the precipitous hills. A Boer gun on Spitz Kop fired shrapnel rapidly, at a range of 400 yards, at the British right flank, but every shell was buried in the ground before bursting.

The latest intelligence from their headquarters is that the Boers are determined to fight to the bitter end. They are concentrating 4,000 men around Bethlehem. The country between them and General Buller is mountainous, and resembles northern Natal in being exceedingly difficult for military operations. General Buller's present aim is to prevent the Boers getting past him southward.

**Thanks to Hay.**  
Cape Town, June 11.—The British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, has telegraphed United States Consul Hay at Pretoria, thanking him for his services in connection with the British prisoners at Waterval. A widespread feeling of gratitude exists for the good work done by Mr. Hay and also by United States Consul General Stowe.

**Located Boers.**  
London, June 11.—General Sir Forster-Walker wires to the war office from Cape Town as follows: "Information received from natives reports the Boers in three columns near Honingspruit. The railway has been almost completely destroyed between America and Rooval."

**Occupied by British.**  
Lorenzo Marques, June 11.—It is reported that the British have occupied Komatipoort, after fighting. President Kruger is said to have a large quantity of personal valuables with him.

**Negro Business League.**  
Tuskegee, Ala., June 11.—After consulting with substantial colored men in all parts of the country, Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee has decided to assist in the organization of a national negro business league. The object of this organization is to encourage colored people, through the central organization and local organizations, to enter all avenues of business. The first meeting will be held in Boston, August 23 and 24.

**A Big Clean-Up.**  
Port Townsend, Wash., June 11.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived from Alaska with \$500,000 in gold dust and 250 passengers, most of whom are from Dawson. Thus far five boats have reached the lakes from Dawson and the rush for the states is fairly on. Among the returning Dawsonites are many women and children. Up to May 28 it is stated the clean-up had reached \$15,000,000.

**Railway Line Abandoned.**  
Louisville, June 11.—The 40 miles of railroad between Shelbyville and Bloomfield, Ky., under the supervision of the Southern Railway company, will not be used for the present. Between Shelbyville and Bloomfield there is no other railroad connection. The Southern officials declare the line could be operated only at a loss.

**Nearing the End.**  
London, June 11.—The condition of Mrs. William E. Gladstone continues precarious.

**Died of Fright.**  
Port Worth, June 11.—John Hendricks stabbed his stepfather to death here. As a result of this tragedy, Hendricks' mother died an hour later from fright.

## SAFE

**Up to the Present Moment.**

**Great Danger**

**Surrounds the Foreigners in China.**

**Another Massacre of Native Christians Has Been Reported,**

**And the Word Comes to Washington for Help, Asserting That the Situation is Very Critical.**

June 11.—Minister Conger was heard from again this morning to the effect that Pao Ting Fu missionaries are safe up to the present; that the Chinese government has sent troops there, and promises ample protection to the mission, though it is not thought that this protection will insure permanent safety owing to the Chinese court being favorable to the Boxers.

**A MASSACRE REPORTED.**

New York, June 11.—A Cablegram from Davis and Gamwell at Peking was received today at the Methodist Episcopal board: "Massacre native Christians; the situation of foreigners is critical. Press Washington." A copy of the message was immediately sent to President McKinley.

**More Trouble.**  
London, June 11.—Trouble has broken out at New Chwang. The state of anarchy around Peking is likely to be imitated in many quarters. Asiatic artillery has been ordered from Hongkong to Tien Tsin.

**Foreign Troops Leave.**  
Tien Tsin, June 11.—About 1,500 foreign troops of all arms left for Peking by two troop trains.

**After Taylor.**  
Frankfort, Ky., June 11.—Sheriff Suter, who has been at Hot Springs, has returned. A consultation of the officials of the prosecution will be held, and it is probable that a requisition for the extradition of former Governor Taylor will be asked for at once.

**Murder at a Picnic.**  
Springfield, O., June 11.—John Beck of this city, while with a picnic party at Clifton, this county, was murdered by Robert Mendenhall, a farmer, who became incensed over the upsetting of a crock of cream by the picnicers.

## BIG

**Convention is Assembling.**

**The Democrats**

**Of Ohio are Gathering in Columbus**

**To Nominate a State Ticket to be Elected This Fall.**

**Indications are That the Convention Will be a Notable One—Contest for Delegates at Large to Kansas City.**

COLUMBUS, O., JUNE 12.—THE DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION ARE COMMENCING TO ARRIVE. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ATTENDANCE WILL BE VERY LARGE. THE NAMES OF JAMES KILBOURNE, W. S. THOMAS, ABRAHAM PATRICK, GEORGE W. HULL, JOHN J. LENTZ, W. B. RICHIE, J. C. WELTY, FRANK M. MARRIOTT, HERMAN ROESBECK, HORACE L. CHAPMAN ARE MENTIONED FOR DELEGATES AT LARGE. JOHN R. McLEAN

# Boers Capture Entire Battalion.

LONDON, JUNE 12.—LIEUT. GEN. SIR FREDERICK FORESTER WALKER REPORTS THAT IN THE DISASTER TO THE BRITISH TROOPS JUNE 8, AT ROODEVAL, AND FIVE OFFICERS AND 72 MEN WHERE THE BOERS CUT LORD ROBERTS LINE OF COMMUNICATION, THE FOURTH BATTALION OF THE DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT WERE ALL EITHER KILLED, WOUNDED OR MADE PRISONERS EXCEPT ENLISTED MEN. TWO OFFICERS AND 15 MEN KILLED AND FIVE OFFICERS AND 72 MEN WOUNDED MANY SEVERELY. BOERS RETURNED THE WOUNDED TO THE BRITISH. IT IS INFERRED THAT THE BOERS CAPTURED

**REFUSES TO GO TO KANSAS CITY AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND THE STATE CONVENTION HERE. AMONG THE CANDIDATES FOR SECRETARY OF THE STATE ARE WM. BELL, OF NEWARK, AND DR. REEMELIN, OF CINCINNATI.**

Columbus, O., June 11.—The Democratic state convention to select a state ticket and name two presidential electors-at-large and four delegates-at-large to the Kansas City convention, will assemble Tuesday and Wednesday in this city. The Columbus auditorium is being hastily decorated for the event.

The convention gives promise of being largely attended. There will be contests for nearly all of the nominations to be made. There will also be a test of strength between the followers of Harry Wilson of Cuyahoga county and those who oppose Wilson's political methods. There is also some talk of a contest to be made upon Louis Reemelin of Cincinnati, if an attempt is made to make him permanent secretary. This latter is said to be a move contemplated by the element that favored Colonel Kilbourne at Zanesville last year.

The official program provides for the holding of the district caucuses Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at different places in the statehouse. The members of the committees on resolutions, permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials, and the members of the new state central committee will meet at designated places Tuesday evening. The convention will be called to order Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Democratic state central committee held June 5, Webster P. Huntington of Columbus and Louis Reemelin of Cincinnati were selected as temporary chairman and secretary respectively. It is expected that the temporary organization will be made permanent.

Both Were Killed.  
Nacogdoches, Tex., June 11.—Dr.

Taliaferro and Wiley Wilkins shot each other to death at Mitchell, 12 miles south of here. Taliaferro was the physician for the Mitchell mill, and Wilkins a son of the superintendent of the same establishment. Taliaferro became angered because another physician was called to treat the Wilkins family, and is alleged to have made remarks which caused the elder Wilkins to demand an apology. During a dispute which followed young Wilkins came upon the scene. Taliaferro opened fire, which was returned by Wiley Wilkins, and both were killed.

**Stole Bronze Guns.**  
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 11.—Metal thieves, believed to be a gang of negroes who have made many inroads upon the brass of railroads, foundries and machine shops in this vicinity, stole from Chickamauga park eight bronze howitzers belonging to the government. These guns were part of a large consignment sent here with which to mark the positions of artillery forces on Chickamauga battlefield. It has never been deemed necessary to keep any special watch over this ordinance, and the park authorities are startled at the boldness of the theft.

**Gomez on the Fence.**  
Havana, June 11.—A lively political controversy is being carried on by the three political parties in Havana with reference to the recent utterances of General Maximo Gomez. The question as to which party he will associate himself with is also a subject of debate. The Republican party sent representatives to him to inquire, and he replied that he had friends in both the National and Republican parties.

**Saloon Tragedy.**  
Bellevue, O., June 11.—Citizen Jacobs, a bartender, ordered George Morris, colored, from his saloon at closing time. Morris was intoxicated and refused to leave. A desperate struggle ensued. Jacobs, although stabbed seven times through the abdomen with a butcher knife, gamely felled the negro to the earth with a brick before dropping in a dying condition. Morris escaped.

**FOREIGN TROOPS**  
Forcibly Rescued the Railway from Tien Tsin to Peking.

London, June 11.—The admirals at Taku, acting in concert, are forcibly reopening the railway from Tien Tsin to Peking. Gangs of laborers are repairing the damaged line, which is guarded by 1,500 men, composed of detachments from the foreign fleet. One hundred Americans under Captain McCulla are among them. They have guns and armored trains for use when the line is repaired. Ten thousand troops of all nationalities will be sent to Peking to back up the demands of the ministers upon the government, or if necessary, to suppress the Boxers themselves.

**British Minister Reports.**  
London, June 11.—Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister in Peking, sent the following telegram to Shanghai on June 7: "The movement against the foreigners, which has been allowed to grow to such an extent, has resulted in the burning of railway stations and in the interruption of railway communication for five days. Two British missionaries and several foreign missionaries have been murdered in the district near Peking. In the country round numbers of converts have been murdered, and chapels have been pillaged and destroyed, while in the capital itself the British missionaries have been obliged to leave their houses and to take refuge at the legation, which is defended by 75 marines. The Chinese government is affected by these events so far as to send high officials to parley with the Boxers, but it does not show any intention to summarily suppress them."

**Government Overthrown.**  
Vancouver, B. C., June 11.—The Martin government was overwhelmingly defeated in the election for members of provincial parliament. Premier Martin does not acknowledge an absolute defeat, but claims his ability to induce a half dozen members-elect counted among the opposition to support his government upon a vote of want of confidence in the house.

## SHOT

**And Killed Four of the Strikers.**

**A Bad Mix-up**

**Between Paraders and the Posse,**

**Which Was Called Out to Assist the St. Louis Police.**

**The Most Disastrous Meeting Between the Two Elements That Has Occurred Since the Strike Commenced.**

St. Louis, June 11.—Four men in a party of 100 or more striking employees of the Transit company who were returning from a labor parade in East St. Louis were shot by members of the sheriff's posse in front of the temporary barracks on Washington avenue. One is dead, two others were wounded in the head and abdomen and will die, and the fourth will lose a hand.

The dead: C. Edward Thomas, striking conductor; George Rine, striking motorman; Fred Boehm, aged citizen; Ed Burkhardt, motorman.

Just in front of the barracks occupied by the posse committed the paraders attempted to assault the crew of a passing streetcar. A brick was thrown and several shots were fired by the streetcar men, when members of the

posse appeared on the street with their shotguns and attempted to rescue the streetcar men. In the melee at least 10 shots were fired by the posse men, who surrounded the mob, and there were four casualties as far as now known. Twenty-one prisoners were captured by the posse and taken into the barracks, where they were searched. Three revolvers and a handful of pocket knives were taken from the prisoners.

George Rine, a striking motorman on the Delmar avenue line, received a terrible wound in the abdomen. He was taken to the city hospital, but died on the operating table.

Another of those hit by shots from the deputies' guns was Ed Burkhardt, a striking conductor. Several buckshot struck him in the side of the head, causing a wound from which he died. Oscar Marvin, another striking conductor, will probably lose his right hand as a result of the fusillade. It was badly torn.

One other shooting, by a deputy sheriff, is reported at the sheds of the Bellevue line. Fred Boehm, 65 years old, was killed.

While a crowd of men on Franklin avenue, near Twelfth street, were menacing a car of the Eastern avenue line, the motorman or the policeman on board fired several shots from a revolver. August Smith was shot in the right arm, but not seriously injured.

In a fracas at Tenth and Franklin avenue a man was shot and, it is reported, fatally injured, but before his name could be learned or the extent of his injury determined he was hurried away in a buggy by friends.

James McGuire and John McElroy received serious injuries while engaged in a dispute with a number of strike sympathizers. In the row McGuire and McElroy were hit several times over the head with beer bottles, receiving ugly scalp wounds. Their assailants escaped. In East St. Louis there were riotous scenes during the picnic of streetcar strikers, and there were a number of exciting incidents.

**Militia in Readiness.**  
Jefferson City, Mo., June 11.—Gov-

ernor Stephens says that everything is being put in readiness for calling out the national guard of Missouri to quell disorder in St. Louis consequent to the street railway strike, but he will not issue the call except as a last resort. It will cost, he says, \$5,000 to land 2,500 men in St. Louis, and as much per day to maintain them.

**A Remarkable Case.**  
Toledo, June 11.—James McNeely, 13, of Avondale, died after suffering from enlargement of the skull, his head measuring 30½ inches in circumference. When the skull was opened at the autopsy the physicians were surprised to find it enclosed in a shell and one-half quarts of a fluid as clear as crystal. The brain, instead of being solid, was hollow, and in the interior was this fluid. The skull was a mere shell of scarcely a sixteenth of an inch. Young McNeely was unusually bright.

**A Cuban Navy.**  
Havana, June 11.—General Lacroix has brought before Governor General Wood the plan which originated last year for forming a Cuban navy, to be composed at the outset of 50 vessels, having in view for the present the protection of Cuban fisheries and the prevention of smuggling. He desires that all the naval property be turned over to the Cubans, and that a large star be employed at the naval arsenal in repairing ships, which could be made self-supporting.

**Another Double Lynching.**  
Snads, Fla., June 11.—Ernest Hardwick, a white farmer, was set upon by a gang of negroes several days ago and beaten so badly that he died in a few hours. Only one of the negroes was caught and sent to jail. Two nights after the murder a mob went to the house of John Sanders, a supposed accessory to the crime, and shot him to death. Another negro, said to be innocent of the murder, was also killed. Both bodies were literally shot to pieces.

## BIG

**Price Paid for His Ambition.**

**Filipino War**

**Has Cost Over 10,000 Natives Lives**

**Among Those Who Fought for the Elevation of Aguinaldo**

**To a Position in Which He Could Become Dictator of the Archipelago. A Disastrous Effort.**

A special from Washington gives the following as the disastrous result to the Philippines of the warfare which has been waged in the Philippines since they were bought by the United States:

Filipinos killed.....	10,780
Filipinos wounded.....	2,104
Filipinos captured, etc.....	10,425
Filipinos now prisoners.....	2,000

Secretary Root made answer to the Senate resolution inquiring as to the number of Filipinos killed and wounded and the number of prisoners taken since the insurrection began. Having no detailed information on the subject, the Secretary cabled the inquiry to General MacArthur, commanding at Manila and received the following response, which was submitted to Congress:

"Manila, June 4.—With reference to your telegram of 22d ultimo, Filipinos killed, 10,780; wounded, 2,104; captured and surrendered, 10,425; number of prisoners in our possession, about 2,000. There is no systematic record of Filipino casualties at these headquarters. The foregoing was compiled from a large number of reports made immediately after the engagements, and is as close an approximation as is now possible, owing to the wide distribution of the troops. A more accurate report would take weeks to prepare.

"The number reported killed is probably in excess of the accurate figures, and the number reported wounded probably much less, as the Filipinos managed to remove most of the wounded from the field and comparatively few fell into our hands. Officers of high rank and dangerous and suspicious men have been retained as prisoners; most other men were discharged on the field as soon as disarmed. I propose to release all but a very few prisoners at an early date.

## LIST

**Of Those Fatally Injured**

**Grows Larger**

**As the Reports Come From Hospitals,**

**To Which the Wounded Were Carried After the Collision.**

**A Most Distressing Accident, Which Occurred on a Suburban Railway Yesterday Near the City of Providence.**

Providence, June 11.—By a collision which occurred in Warwick, on the suburban line of the Union Railroad company, two cars striking and crushing four persons were killed and about 25 injured, of whom three are probably fatally hurt. Lieutenant Governor C.D. Kimball is among those who are not expected to live.

The dead: Arthur Libcomb, George W. Baker (15 months old), Lewis C. Sanborn, Providence; Ed D. B. Carroughs, motorman.

Additions to the death list are hourly expected, as several of the injured are at the hospital in a precarious condition. The accident occurred through the efforts of Motorman Burroughs to make a switch on the line, which is a single track. He had been given his signal to go ahead, and followed orders, with the above results.

The accident took place on the suburban line between this city and Oakland Beach, a summer resort some 12 miles distant. Just beyond the station is a curve, then a straight stretch of road, and then a sharp curve in a deep cut. It is impossible for a motorman to see beyond the curve, as on the left is a high bank, hiding the rails from view. The regular car left Oakland Beach on its trip to the city, and Motorman Harry Harlan was making his regular time to the turn-out at the Warwick station. Suddenly there flashed before his vision a car sweeping toward him. The curve seemed to lend additional speed to the cars. Quick as a flash Harlan shut off his power and applied his airbrakes, which stopped the car instantly. The downbound car came on in spite of the efforts of the motorman to check its speed. There was a crash, and the cars telescoped. The Oakland Beach car tore its way through the other, crushing all before it like an eggshell. On to the fifth seat went the bumper of the upbound car, carrying death and injury in its wake. Motorman Burroughs was instantly killed.

The scenes that followed were heart-rending. Under the wreckage were inanimate bodies, while groans and shrieks of the injured filled the air. Those who were not injured were frantic in their efforts to locate their companions. Calls were sent out for assistance and a corps of doctors were soon at the scene. Wielding hands helped to extricate the injured, who were conveyed to the Warwick station. Two cars were equipped with cots and, with doctors and assistants, were dispatched from this city to the wreck.

**Tribute to Lincoln.**  
Springfield, Ill., June 11.—Abraham Fischer, one of the Boer envoys, accompanied by his wife and J. M. De Bruyn, secretary to the envoys, arrived in this city. Mr. Fischer addressed an audience of 5,000 people who were in attendance at a picnic at the fair grounds, being given by the Robert Emmet Monument association. When this address was concluded the Boer party and a number of the local committee went to the Lincoln monument, where Mr. Fischer laid an elaborate wreath upon the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

**SNAP SHOTS.**

**Current News Nuggets Gathered From Far and Near.**  
Pierre Lorillard's famous houseboat Calumet was burned on a Florida beach. Loss, \$100,000.

A boiler exploded in Reed's sawmill, near Fife Lake, Mich., killing three men and injuring 10.

Poor health prompted Dr. Robert Locke of Chicago to commit suicide in a San Francisco hotel.

At Marion, Ind., John Renkhard, 60, a negro, murdered his wife and killed himself. Family troubles.

Simon Adams, 29, a negro, was lynched at Columbus, Ga., for an attempt at criminal assault.

Senator Hanna, it is now said, will succeed himself as chairman of the Republican national committee.



## ON A CONDOR EGG HUNT

A Variety Worth \$1,000 or More to Collectors.

## ENGLISHMAN'S DIFFICULT MISSION

Herbert M. Beasley, who is collecting birds' eggs for a Rothschild, will make a great effort to secure one of the California Condor's eggs.

Herbert M. Beasley of Bournemouth, England, who has been engaged for two years in collecting birds' eggs for one of the younger Rothschilds in London, came up the coast from Mazatlan, Mexico, the other day. During the next few months he will be engaged in gathering eggs of a few species of raptors, or birds of prey, that are found nowhere else than on the edges of deserts in Arizona and northern Mexico. Then he will make an extraordinary effort toward securing the egg of the California condor among the Sierras, says the Los Angeles correspondent of the New York Sun. There is no egg since the extinction of the great eagle more highly prized by collectors than that of the California condor.

"I am not at all sanguine of success in that line," said he, "but I have been informed of a locality among the highest Sierras where hard and thorough exploration may possibly yield a California condor's egg if one is to be picked up nowadays. I believe the last egg of this variety was found in 1887 and was sold to the Ames collection of Boston for something like \$800. So the chance is worth taking. There are several collectors of my personal acquaintance who would not hesitate to pay \$1,000 or \$1,200 for an egg of a California or Sierra condor. I have known of even more than \$1,500 having been paid for such an egg. The egg of the great bird is beyond market value nowadays. There are only about 45 in the world, and the bird has been extinct in 1891 a French collector, and a great auk egg for \$3,000. "Why are the eggs of the California condor so valuable? Because the birds are almost extinct now and will be wholly extinct in less than ten years and also because there is no other bird that is so far out of human reach. A great many people confound the condor with the monster condor. Though both belong to the same family, there is a wide difference between them. They are both vultures, but are best known by the common names now in general use. The turkey buzzards are as plentiful as sea gulls along the sea wall, and buzzard eggs are too common to excite comment, except when they are a little off color. There is as much difference between the eggs of these birds of the same species as there is between a chicken's egg and a robin's. The condor egg is almost twice as big as the buzzard's and totally unlike in appearance. It is 4 1/2 inches long and 2 1/2 inches in thickness and will hold more fluid ounces of water. In color it is of a pale greenish blue and resembles no other egg in respect to size and color except that of the European swan. The buzzard's egg is not much bigger than a chicken's. It is of a deep creamy tint, blotched and smeared with red, brown, chocolate and not infrequently lavender spots.

"The condor lays one or a pair of eggs during a season, while the buzzard lays half a dozen or more. The buzzard is common to the whole United States, while the North American condor is peculiar to California. It is, in fact, the largest bird in the world. The turkey buzzard is puny in comparison. The California condor's spread of wing varies from 8 to 12 feet. Its length is nearly five feet and its weight from 20 to 25 pounds. It is a rapacious, unmanly bird with its bald head and bare neck of shaggy red skin and its enormous wrinkled, serpentine comb extending from its head below the fierce beak. In flight it seems higher than any other feathered creature and sails through the air with infinite ease and grace. In contrast the buzzard is heavy and clumsy. A distinguishing feature of the two birds in flight is the large white blotch under the wings of the condor, which is missing in the buzzard. Any place is good enough for the condor's nursery—that is, if it is far enough from man to be safe. The bird is usually so cunning in the selection of localities that even if one could discover its eggs he never could reach them. So far as known there are only nine condor eggs in the collection of the various scientific institutions of America. The last two were recently secured by the National museum of Washington. By various professors at the eastern institutions the eggs were recently valued at \$1,000 apiece.

"A peculiar feat in collecting birds' eggs is the wide difference in value of eggs of the same family of birds. For instance, there is the great family of hawks. Some hawks' eggs are worth but a few cents each, and others had a ready sale at \$3, \$5 and \$7 each. It makes a \$100 bill look dilapidated to buy a complete set of even western hawks' eggs, while a full set of all known hawks' eggs costs upward of \$500. The eggs of a marsh hawk, a red-tailed hawk and a cooper hawk may be bought for 20 cents each, and the broad-winged hawk's egg will bring \$4 each the world over. The eggs of Swainson's hawk and the buff-breasted hawk are worth \$1.50 each.

"There are a few private collections of birds' eggs that comprise 10,000 and 15,000 eggs. The passion for egg collecting is an expensive one, unless the man does his own collecting and then trades his duplicate with other egg collectors who have duplicates."

## After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

## Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

## From Her Dearest Friend.

"I was married on Friday, the 13th," she said. "Well," replied her dearest friend, "that effectually disposes of the idea that it is unlucky. It was really remarkable luck for you, wasn't it, dear?"—Chicago Post.

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain-Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25 and 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

New Year's Jokes.  
It used to be the custom to eat what were called God's cakes on New Year's day. They were of triangular shape, about half an inch thick, and filled with a kind of mincemeat.

## HOW TO PAY OFF CHURCH DEBTS.

A favorite plan nowadays is the letter chain system in which the writer requests that the receiver send him a label from a package of Cleveland Cocoa. The receiver therefore obtains full value for money expended, and it costs him nothing but the trouble expended. This is much easier than to solicit subscriptions where no return is given for the contribution. The labels collected are turned in and cashed by the manufacturers who thus introduce his goods to the consumer and saves the expenses of advertising. Those interested might write the Cleveland Chocolate and Cocoa company of Cleveland, Ohio. They will explain full particulars. It is astonishing how easily five or ten thousand labels can be collected.

Feminine Charity.  
Clara—They say Nell is going to marry a man old enough to be her grandfather. Maude—Is it possible? I didn't suppose there was a man living that old.—Chicago News.

A Monster Devil Fish.  
Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this remedy is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25c at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, corner of Main and North Sts.

Geometrical Work of an Ant.  
By the aid of mechanical instruments human beings can do many wonderful things, but to save his life no man could cut such a perfect circle without a pair of compasses as the parrot ant does out of a loaf with nothing but her jaws.

## COMMON PROPERTY.

Public Praise is Public Property—Lima People may Profit by Local Experience.

Greater people still talk.  
Tell their experience for the public good.

Lima citizen praise Doan's Kidney Pills.

Kidney sufferers appreciate this. They find relief for every kidney ill. Read what this citizen says: "Mrs. S. A. Clapsaddle, of 350 West North street, says: 'I had a dull aching pain across my loins, felt tired and worn out all the time and often was hardly able to keep around. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills highly recommended, I went to Melville's drug store and procured a box, the use of the remedy greatly benefited me. I can honestly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for they strengthened my back and toned up my kidneys as well as helping me generally.'

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Found British Columbia Too Cold.  
Agents of the Russian quaker sect, the doukhobers, are inspecting sugar-beet lands in south California, and if proper arrangements can be made for leisurely payments a colony of 21,000 Russians will move to Los Angeles county next March. The Russians have found the northern part of British Columbia, where they are now quartered, too cold and sterile for successful colonization.

Baby got the colic?  
A dose or two of

DR. JAMES' SOOTHING SYRUP CORDIAL

Will fix him up in a jiffy.  
Cures all the ills of childhood.

At drug stores.  
25 cents a bottle.

## TAKING OF THE CENSUS

Discouraged Man's Account of One Day's Work.

## THE TRIALS OF AN ENUMERATOR.

Many Persons Are Rude, and the Business Spoils One's Trouser. Counting of Dogs Easter—Following in the Wake of Directory Man, Need of Geographic Knowledge.

List to the woes of the census man. "I took the job," said an enumerator, "because there was nothing else to do. I've done everything, from selling peanuts on the high seats of a circus to painting signs for my meals, but this census enumeration is the limit. If I lost it out, I'm going to write a book. They put me in a district that is about six miles from where I have my humble lodgings, and I am getting my meals on the strength of my badge. It is an omelet of tenements and boarding houses, this district of mine, and some of the names I have dug out of it read like a line of pied type.

"I have to carry a book that is about as long as a New York Journal page and five columns wide. The intelligent census pusher proclaims that all entries must be made in ink. I have already spoiled one pair of trousers because of the cork coming out of the ink bottle, and the knees are getting shadowy on another pair because of the necessity that confronts me of



HAS TO USE THE FLOOR FOR A DESK.

(This part of the enumerator's duties is exceedingly hard upon the shape and durability of his trousers.)

writing on the door. It appears that people don't like to let the census man past their front rooms, where there is never a table, and in order to make my entries I have to kneel down and make my laborious marks with the carpet for a desk.

"I have eight blocks. They average 20 houses to a block. The houses average four stories—100 houses, 640 doors. On 400 doors there are three families to a door, and each family will average four persons. I will take a better statistician than I am to figure out how many names I am expected to put down in my book between now (June 4) and June 15. I spent all Saturday, June 2, in one house and landed 30 names. If I could have included dogs, I would have had about 350 names. When they take the dog census of New York, count me in at 1 cent per dog. I'll make a fortune.

"Well," continued the enumerator as he blew the foam from a glass of beer and gingerly crossed his aching legs. "I started out Friday morning full of hope. The first house I struck was a rooming house. A servant answered my ring. I showed my badge, and she slammed the door in my face. She thought I was a deputy marshal come to serve dispossess papers. The landlady was two months behind in her rent. It took me two hours to get that house, and the net result was eight names, at 24 cents a name—20 cents.

"The next place was a boarding house. The landlady looked as if she might accumulate medals in a weight lifting contest. I told her I was the census taker.

"'You're a liar,' she replied. 'The census man was here last week.'

"After some argument I learned that the city directory had made a tour of the district a week ahead of me. I don't wish that directory man any hard luck, but I'd like to get about three swipes at him with an ax.

"Along about noon I struck a private sanitarium. A woman in a white cap furnished me with the information I desired. When it came to putting down her occupation, I wrote her as a nurse.

"'Sir,' she said as she arose and stood up before me, 'I'd have you understand that I'm no nurse. I have charge of the linen closet.'

"I came across a negro woman who was janitress of a house in my district. She had nine children, and it seemed to me that they were all of a size. I asked her where she was born.

"'At Anne Arundel county,' she replied.

"'What state?' I asked.

"'I thought she would have a fit. Her bosom heaved like the top of a circus tent on a windy day, and her eyes rolled until it looked as though they were blinged on ball bearings.

"'Finally she gasped. 'You duh census man, on don't know what state Anne Arundel county is in?'

"I was compelled to confess ignorance, and I don't know yet. I will have to look it up.

"A lovely old lady and a daughter

with pointed and quite as lovely fingered me to have a cup of tea and a piece of cake. That invitation came like money from home. They gave me all the information I wanted, and then the old lady intimated that she would like to talk to me.

"'You see,' she said, 'my daughter Lucy here is engaged to get married.'—I looked at Lucy and blushed like a fire in a tar work—and the man she engaged to marry is 62 years old. Now, we're strangers in New York, and I want to ask you if you think she had better marry him. You ought to be able to tell us because you represent the government.

"I told them I'd come back the next day, and I've been afraid to pass the house ever since.

"'Do you sleep here?' I asked a far servant in a boarding house.

"'Half of me does,' was the reply.

"The other half I can't get into the things bed. I've worked for mean wages, but this one lumps any I ever saw. Why, do you know what she does? She—

"I made a flying leap down the steps and escaped.

"As I run the besomest hole of a house a woman opened the door. She had a magnifying glass in her hand, and when I told her who I was she said she was glad to see me. She was the head of the house and the sole occupant of her apartment, save for one servant.

"'What is your business?' I inquired.

"She answered that she was an 'exhibitor of superfluous hair from the faces of ladies.' Well, she had me stumped. Her trade was a new one on me, so I put her down as a barber.

"Four blindfolded women occupied a floor in a boarding house. One of them was propped up in an easy chair when I entered. I got all their pedicures down to their occupations. When I sprung this question, the female who was acting as spokesman replied:

"'Florence and Bertha and we are actresses, but Maude—pointing to the figure in the chair—is a paralytic.'

"What does your husband do?' I asked a woman who had four children and a dog and described herself as an 'extra help renovator.'

"'He's a lion,' she replied. 'Do you know we've always had a bathtub in the house for six years. I always insist on a bathtub while I live—and he hasn't used it once? No, sir, not once. Just put that down all you'll. But I don't suppose it will do any good, because he ain't got no more shame than a sinner.'

"I said I'd put it down, and she let me go. Oh, this census job is hard. I think I'll write two books.'—New York Journal.

## COMPOUND MACHINE GUN.

Deadly Features of One Invented by a Boy.

Herman H. Toll, a boy of Clarinda, Ia., has invented a compound machine gun which has excited the interest of Congressman W. P. Hepburn, who is said to be impressed with its deadly possibilities.

The gun or guns consist of 144 rifles of small bore, which are mounted by a carriage resembling a motor's wagon, says the New York World. The muzzles point out of the rear of the wagon and are arranged in 12 tiers, with 12 guns in a tier.

All of these guns are connected by a lever, by one movement of which all the guns may be loaded, fired and the shells ejected. One operator can work the guns. Toll declares that at a mile range the gun can scatter bullets over a distance of 218 feet, putting a bullet every two feet. The compound gun he declares, has a capacity of 8,000 bullets a minute.

New Livingstone Monument.  
Livingstone enthusiasts are preparing to send into the heart of Africa a British monument to mark the spot where the explorer died, says the New York Sun. It is an obelisk of concrete blocks 20 feet high with metal panels on the four sides.

The Census Man.  
Are you ready for the census?  
Have you read the almanac?  
Have you studied your ancestors?  
For a dozen cycles back?  
Have you counted up your freckles?  
Have you figured up your nose?  
For you know you'll have to tell 'em When the census man begins.

Have you added up the children?  
Have you figured up your cash?  
Did you ever find a button?  
In a dish of corn beef hash?  
Are you dead or blind or ugly?  
Do you use oil or vasoline?  
All of this you'll have to answer When the census man begins.

Do you keep or squint or stammer?  
Ever have the whooping cough?  
Are you handy with the hammer?  
Ever do a stint at golf?  
Are you fond of croqueted neckties?  
Ever fall and bark your shins?  
Did you swear? You'll have to tell it When the census man begins.

If your partner gave trump signal,  
Would you lead him back the deuce?  
Ever wear a porous plaster?  
Was it hard to get it loose?  
Are you fond of pulled onions?  
Do you snore or chide or snarl?  
Have you any corns or lemon?  
What the size of shoe you wear?

Oh, you might as well look pleasant,  
For you know you'll have to tell  
Would you use a hair make-saver  
When the jelly doesn't jelly?  
What the whims of your labors?  
Do you ever wear a hair brush?  
Do you tell me which one wins?  
Oh, you'll have to come to center  
When the census man begins!

Are you lean or stout or medium?  
Do you salt your food?  
Did you ever vacation take well?  
Did you move the first of May?  
If a bit of cold ever laid on,  
Could you tell me which one wins?  
Oh, you'll have to come to center  
When the census man begins!

Are the children well this summer?  
Are they troubled with the hives?  
Don't you think pink teas are tiresome?  
Did you ever play high dice?  
Did you go out at night?  
Don't you go out at night?  
Well, get it straight! Can you tell me  
Who the family is next door?  
—James W. Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

## Hungry Nerves

Are nerves deprived of vital power; nerves easily irritated, quickly tired out and readily overcome by disease. When there is headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, indigestion, palpitation or fluttering of the heart, neuralgia, sleeplessness, irritability of temper or a general failing, the nerves are hungry and need food and rest. Why not feed them?

## DR. MILES' Nervine

will do it. Try it a few days and you will feel better.

"I have been Dr. Miles' Nervine for nervousness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and general lassitude, and I am now myself again."

Sold at all druggists on positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## To Niagara Falls.

One of the most enjoyable and popular excursions of the season will be via the C. H. & D. Ry. to Niagara Falls on August 9th. Same rates as were in effect last year. Details can be had from any C. H. & D. agent.

## QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA.

Miss Maud Dickens, Parsons, Kans., writes: "I suffered eight years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began using Foley's Honey and Tar and it has never failed to give immediate relief." H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

Playing It Low Down on Words.  
Foreign Manager—Would it be risky to try this play in America? American Manager—Not if it is risky enough.—Chicago Tribune.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Why Called "Castoria."

A little Memphis girl who is constantly surprising her elders with her sage remarks was invited out to luncheon one day, and while she was at table she was helped to a croquette. "What is this you gave me?" she queried with the frank inquisitiveness of childhood. She was told that it was a croquette. "Well, what is it made of?" she insisted. "Of chicken," her amused hostess replied. "Oh, I suppose that is the reason it is called a croquette," she naively remarked.

More Periodicals for Paris.  
Paris has nearly 100 more periodicals than it had a year ago.

## Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it. But after using it for one week nothing. I induce me to make it again. It is a healthy and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strongest substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c and 25c.

## Japanese Reclines.

There is a community of female recluses at a place called Yonakawa, about seven miles from Hakodadi. A matron some 50 years presides, and her instructions are implicitly obeyed. The women are all young, ranging from 15 to 27, and some of them are described as very beautiful. The building stands in a farm of some 250 acres, but the women do not engage in any agricultural work. They spend most of their time indoors, reading the Bible, and they appear to observe a strict rule of silence.—Yokohama Mail.

## A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles, and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction. We feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists.

## Little Earth in the Fiji Islands.

A Sydney, N. S. W., correspondent reports the existence of an edible earth in the Fiji Islands, which is thought to represent a decomposed volcanic ash, and is eaten chiefly by the women of the islands. Professor David, of the Sydney university, states that it is very soft, and of a color between a gray and a pink. Coals imported from India also eat the earth in considerable quantities.

## CHEAP INSURANCE.

Many a man has been insured against Bright's disease, diabetes, or other dangerous ailment, by a fifty-cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. Take no other. H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

## ERA OF CLIFF DWELLERS.

Evidence Obtained That First In Back Street was of 3,000 Years.  
That the civilization of the cliff dwellers may be among the oldest in the world has been shown by the researches of a party of Denver geologists, headed by the Rev. Camden M. Cobern, who have just returned from a tour of five weeks among the ruins in New Mexico.

The party drove southwestward from Durango, Colo., through the mountainous desert district 220 miles to Gallup, N. M., and everywhere found traces of the mighty population that once inhabited the now desolate waste. Great wide roads were traced running over the hills as straight as modern engineers could survey them. Foundations of once vast buildings were found to contain immense blocks of stone as large as any cut in Chicago, says the New York World.

The discoveries at one of the ancient ruins excavated, Dr. Cobern says: "The work and design were just the same as in an old city of Palestine 1,400 years before Christ which I helped to dig up. Beneath this house, which was a large one of 425 rooms, we dug down 27 feet, and all the way were signs of human habitation. But Professor Culler declared that all these layers, first of charcoal and then of gravel, had been laid in order by water, showing a period of occupancy far greater than that shown by the smaller accumulations in Egypt, which are not nearly so thick.

"Oh, I am entirely converted from the theory I held that the cliff dwellers dated back only 500 years or so. The date may have been anything beyond 1,500 years back. I am prepared to recognize any revision of these statements back to 5,000 years before the Christian era."

## A PHONOGRAPHIC HALL.

Scheme of Vienna Scientists to Store in All Voice of Century.

An interesting project to establish a hall of phonographic archives is being promoted by the Vienna Academy of Sciences. It is proposed to obtain a phonographic record of life at the end of the nineteenth century for the benefit of posterity.

Specimens of European languages and the dialects and accents spoken in other parts of the world will be recorded by phonograph, says the London correspondent of the New York World. Specimens too, of contemporary music, dramas, sermons, lectures, political speeches, even of the conversation of the various classes of society, will be obtained.

Efforts have been made to secure personal statements from distinguished men on their specialty. For instance it has been suggested that the German emperor be invited to make characteristic declaration on the divine right of kings, that Dreyfus give an account of his martyrdom and that Joseph Chamberlain have an opportunity of defending his policy in South Africa.

A committee of scientists has been elaborating the details of the scheme for some time past. No trouble will be spared to obtain a complete phonographic record of contemporary life.

## GREW IN SPITE OF AGE.

Corn Found in Indian Mound Plant and Favored Preservative.

Floyd Tully of Stout, Or., has recovered from a Cay county (Or.) friend an ear of corn that has a history. It was grown from seed dug out of an Indian mound in that county, says the Oregon Commercial Tribune. The seed which was 50 feet under ground, was in a jar, sealed, and was close to a skeleton that measured 5 1/2 feet in height.

The corn was planted and proved a good yielder, and the ear presented to Mr. Tully was part of the product. Mr. Tully distributed lunches among his friends, who will plant them this year.

## Beer Chivalry.

"The Boers were awfully good to me at Koon Spruit," wrote Lieutenant Hall, First North Fusiliers, in a letter home. "One shouted out as he came up: 'All right, old chap. You're all right.' Another brought me a saddle and put it up to keep the sun off, and a nice old man with a gray beard brought an umbrella and left it with me as a sunshade. They nearly all came up smoking pipes, and most spoke English. They are a very fine looking lot of men and certainly fought splendidly."

"Allow me to express my deepest sympathy at the loss you and your family have sustained," wrote the Boer General Verbeke to a British widow. "As becomes a Christian people, we are trying to get like Christians toward our neighbors who call themselves our enemies. We are trying to make those of your countrymen who are wounded as comfortable as circumstances permit. May God bless and console you and the many widows and orphans in your as well as our land."

## Gold Nuggets For Gifts.

Scarfpins made of gold nuggets taken from the Tickle chum at Cape Nome were distributed at Ashbury Park recently by Richard Stockton of Tucson, when the anniversary of his birth was celebrated by his friends, says the New York Press. Mandel N. Marger, secretary of the Interstate Fair association, was the host. In the party were Anthony R. Kuser of Bernardsville, Thomas C. Barr of Newark, Frederick W. Roeliff, State Comptroller Hancock, former Senator Blackwell and Walter S. Lennox. The visitors made a trolley tour of the coast, and there was a banquet at the Ross-Fenton farm on Deal lake.

Discovered at Last.  
The Boxers appear to be the bull in the China shop.—Houston Post.

## BAD COMPLEXIONS RED ROUGH HANDS FALLING HAIR

PREVENTED BY

Citricura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the best for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexion, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baldness, etc., the cleared, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or sluggish pores.

Made throughout the world by Dr. J. C. Watson, Chemist, New York, N. Y.

## THE LIMA ELECTRIC LIGHT &amp; POWER CO.

Under its new management SOLICITS PATRONAGE from the people of Lima. The plant will be remodeled and the most MODERN EQUIPMENT ADDED.

And service rendered that will be superior in every respect.

## CURRENT FOR LIGHT AND POWER

Furnished at the most reasonable rates consistent with good service. may3111

## DR. W. N. BOYER,

Physician and Surgeon.

Special attention given to RECENT DISEASES AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

ROOMS 20-30, Opera House Block

Take Elevator. Bell Phone 333.

—Tues. Thru Sat. 10-12

## Attachment Notice.

The Peters Clothing Co., Plaintiff, vs. J. C. Watson, Defendant.

On the 31st day of May, 1900, said Justice issued a writ of attachment in the above action for the sum of twenty-five dollars and ninety cents (\$25.90).

THE PETERS CLOTHING CO., Plaintiff.

Lima, Ohio May 31, 1900. J. C. Watson.

## Attachment.

Roberts & Hall, Plaintiff, vs. J. C. Watson, Defendant.

On the 24th day of May, 1900, said Justice issued a writ of attachment in the above action for the sum of twenty-five dollars and ninety cents (\$25.90).

Lima, Ohio May 24, 1900. J. C. Watson.

## Notice of Appointment.

Estate of J. C. Watson, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of J. C. Watson, deceased, of Allen County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated this 6th day of May, A. D. 1900.

W. F. BOYER, Executor.

## Application For Parole.

Notice is hereby given that P. G. Hall, a prisoner in the Ohio State Prison, has been recommended for parole by the Board of Prison Commissioners, and is worthy of consideration for a parole application will be for consideration on and after June 1st, 1900.

## Notice of Appointment.







## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

Organ of the Democracy of Lima and Allen County.

Issued Every Evening Except Sunday.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,  
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 54.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, will be held in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on June 12th and 13th, 1900, for the purpose of selecting four delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Kansas City, Mo., July 3th, 1900—also to nominate two presidential electors-at-large for the state of Ohio, and to nominate candidates for the following state offices:

Secretary of State.  
Judge of Supreme Court.  
Dairy and Food Commissioner.  
Commissioner of Common Schools.  
Member of Board of Public Works.

The basis of representation of delegates and alternates to this convention shall be one delegate and one alternate for each 500 votes or fraction of 250 cast for Hon. John R. McLean for governor in 1899.

All electors who voted for Hon. John R. McLean for governor, and all other electors who intend to support the Democratic nominees in 1900, are entitled to take part in the election of delegates to this convention.

All delegates and alternates to this convention elected after May 3rd, 1900, shall be chosen in such manner as may be designated by the Democratic county central controlling committee of each county.

No more delegations to be admitted. The counties in this congressional district shall be entitled to the following number of delegates and alternates:

Allen county, 4561..... 2  
Auglaize county, 4910..... 2  
Darke county, 5625..... 11  
Mercer county, 2857..... 8  
Shelby county, 2325..... 7

The County Central Committee of each county of the state, where delegates are not yet selected, shall reaffirm this call. As to Cuyahoga county delegates—We recognize and designate the committee recognized by the last Democratic state convention at Zanesville in 1899. A. J. Grimmersly, chairman, as the only proper Democratic committee in Cuyahoga county, with authority to arrange for the selection of Cuyahoga county's delegates to the coming state and other conventions, during their legal term of office.

WM. S. THOMAS, Chairman.  
LOUIS REEMELIN, Secretary.

## TICKETS VIA WASHINGTON

To Philadelphia Over Pennsylvania Lines for Republican National Convention.

Two forms of excursion tickets to Philadelphia will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines for the Republican National Convention. One form will be good over direct route, the other via Washington. Fare will be the same dates on which tickets will be sold. Ask Pennsylvania Lines ticket agent either way, and tickets via Washington will be good to stop-over at the National Capital.

June 14th to 18th, inclusive, are about them.

## 1.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Lima to Soldiers' Home at Dayton via C. H. & D., Thursday, June 14th. Train leaves Lima at 5:45 a. m. Coaches run through to the home. Returning train leaves the home at 6:30 p. m.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

COLUMBUS, O., JUNE 12 AND 13.

For the above reasons the Chicago & Erie R. R. Co. will sell round trip tickets at one fare for the round trip. Rate from Lima \$2.00. Dates of sale June 11th and 12th, good returning until June 15th inclusive.

P. C. McCoy, Agent

## NOTICE P. H. C.

All members of the Protected Home circle are requested to be present this Monday evening at 7:30 sharp at Donze hall. As this is nomination night and other business of importance will be transacted, a full attendance is desired.

W. H. UHL, President.

## WEEK

## Of Fifth Commencement at

## Lima College.

## Baccalaureate Sermon Last Night

Delivered by Rev. Carl Ackerman Dean of College—Scholarly Address.

Text of the Programmes for the Various Exercises During the Week. A Notable Week for the College.

This is commencement week at Lima college and it promises to be a period of unusual interest for all who are interested in Lima's educational institution. The baccalaureate services were held in the chapel last night and a most scholarly address was delivered by Rev. Carl Ackerman.

The commencement recital given by the pupils of the music department began at 2 o'clock this afternoon, following being the program:

Sonata, op. 11, No. 1..... Beethoven  
Valse Caprice..... Newland  
Au Marche..... Godard  
O Than Sublime..... Wagner-Lange  
Grande Sonate..... Heller  
Bourree..... Gurl  
March..... Macdowell  
Turkish March..... Macdowell  
Morning Zephyr..... Jensen  
Soaring..... Schubert  
Gavotte..... Bach  
Spring Dawn..... Mason  
Arabesque..... Smith  
Melody for Trumpet..... Macdowell  
Chromatic Waltz..... Godard  
Concertino..... Macdowell  
First Mazurka..... Godard

The closing elementary entertainment, assisted by Misses Robinson and Sanford will be given tomorrow evening, the following being the program:

Musical..... Miss Ivy Robinson  
Aesthetic Drill, with Dances..... Class  
The Faithful Servant..... Frances Robinson  
Reading..... Miss Lena Sanford  
Greek Myth Drill..... Class  
Mimosa Blues..... Ethel Simpson, Hazel Griffin, Frances Robinson, Pauline Jones, Hazel Croxon, Katharine O'Day, Hazel Bover, Helen Clark  
Reading..... Miss Ivy Robinson  
Chorus of the Light Brigade..... Tenyson  
Music..... Class  
Reading..... Miss Lena Sanford

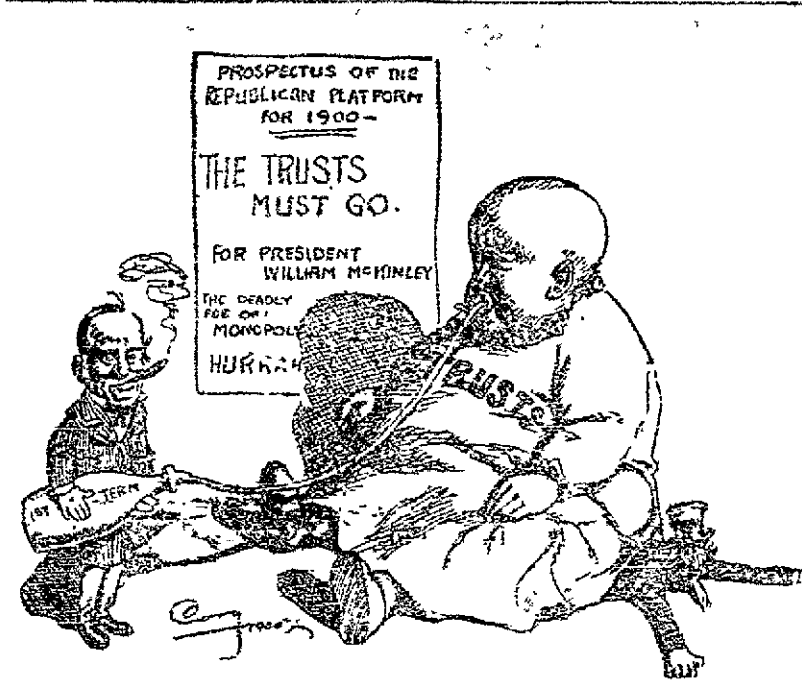
CLASSES:  
Misses Hawk, Raabe, Diehl, West, Vinson, Kemmer, Saltzman, Ewing, Croxon, Eckhardt.  
Misses Dot Reeves, Crestora Hay, Katharine Prophet, Laura Cunningham, Nellie McComb, Charlotte Fixley.

Following is the class day program for Tuesday at 2 p. m.:

Piano Solo—German Air..... Hunter  
Mrs. H. B. Adams.  
Opening Address..... Class President  
James Poling.  
Reading..... Selected  
Class History..... Class Historian  
Alpha Fraunhofer.  
Class Poem..... Class Poets  
Blanche Fesig.  
Vocal Solo..... Selected  
C. M. Metz.  
Ivy Gratia.....  
M. E. Brorrett.  
Class Prophecy..... Class Prophetess  
Blanche Brower.  
Reading..... Selected  
Eleanor Whyte.  
Music..... Mandolin and Guitar  
Mason's Fasigand Reichelderfer  
Address to Juniors..... Robert L. Harrod  
Class Song..... Teresa Reichelderfer  
Class  
Paul J. Gerberding, Master of Ceremonies on Ivy Day.

The Alumni exercises will be held Tuesday evening, and the program will be announced later. Following is the program for the Wednesday commencement at 9 a. m.:

PROGRAM.  
Piano and Organ..... Concertstück, Weber  
Invocation.....  
Oration—Personal Worth..... Paul J. Gerberding, (Classical) Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Oration—What's Ours to Science..... James B. Poling, (Normal) Allentown.  
Reading—Hebe..... Stefman  
Blanche Fesig, (Education) Cridersville.  
Oration—Energy.....  
Ernest L. Brorrett, (Scientific) West Ohio.  
Piano Solo—Invitation to the Dance..... Weber  
Rhina Watson.  
Oration—The Young Man's Duty to the State..... Robert L. Harrod, (Normal) Lima.  
Reading—Scene from David Copperfield..... Dickens  
Teresa Reichelderfer, (Education) Cridersville.  
Oration—The Power of the Human Voice..... Carrie Eckhardt, (Literary) Lima.  
Oration—The Mission of the College Graduate.....



A STRONG "PULL."

—New York Evening World.

L. Blanche Brower, (Literary) Lima.  
Reading—Liddle.....  
Eleanor Whyte, (Education) Lima.  
Violin, Piano, and Organ—Andante, Fifth Symphony..... Beethoven  
Miss Vera Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Adams.  
Oration—Inspiration from the Imperfect..... Clinton M. Metz, (Normal) St. Johns.  
Reading—An Echo of a Battle.....  
Carrie Eckhardt, (Education) Lima.  
Oration—Know Thy Work and Do It Well..... M. Alpha Fraunhofer, (Classical) Lima.  
Presentation of Diplomas.  
Doxology.  
Benediction.

## PROGRAM

## Of the Races of Matinee Club

## At Their Second Meeting Tomorrow Afternoon.

Some of the Best Horses in Lima Have Been Entered For the Different Events of the Meeting.

Tomorrow afternoon will be held the second meeting of the Lima Matinee Club, this being a meeting arranged for last Friday but postponed until tomorrow on account of the rain on Friday. The program tomorrow will be as follows:

GREEN TROT  
Jesse B..... J. H. Mattenberg  
Review F. B. S..... Aaron Fisher  
Kate D. B. M..... B. J. Cable  
Mack Nolan, B. G..... John Lawson  
Dessie Slight, B. F..... A. B. Slight  
Alma K..... J. Phillips  
Anna K..... C. S. King  
GREEN PACE-CLUB EVENT. OWNERS TO DRIVE.  
Hal Onward, Br. C..... P. R. Hoagland  
Lenny D. E. C..... H. J. Dunn  
Maud R. B. G..... Wm. Reddick  
Gumarra, Br. G..... F. G. Gould

FREE-FOR-ALL TROT AND PACE MILE HEATS.

Ima Dawson, Br. M..... T. W. Mitchell  
Myrtice French, C. M..... George Madison  
Bud Brown, Br. G..... Wm. Bates  
Honeymoon, B. M..... Jas. Phillips  
Harry W. B. G..... Ed Williams  
Kid McCoy, Br. G..... C. S. King  
HALF MILE KEE-TWO IN THREE.  
Ella Burd, Ch. M..... Harry Harper  
Eurydice, Br. M..... Henry Harper  
Races will commence promptly at 2 o'clock. General admission is 25 cents. Ladies free. No grand stand charge. Music will be furnished by Dana's band.

## PROMINENT

## Couples Soon to be June Brides and Grooms.

M. J. Sullivan to Wed Miss Clara Torrence.—Keller-Lynch Nuptials Approaching.

The approaching marriage of county clerk-elect M. J. Sullivan and Miss Clara Torrence, of Salamance, New York, and of Mr. Michael Keller, and Miss Kathleen Lynch, of this city were announced at St. Rose church yesterday. The marriage of the first named couple will occur June 26th at Salamance, N. Y. Miss Torrence is a sister of Mrs. James W. McMahon, of west High street, and is well known to a wide circle of friends here, having frequently been the guest of her sister.

## SOUTH LIMA OIL CO.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the South Lima Oil Co. this evening at 7:30. All members are requested to be present, as there is business of importance.

M. B. FLYNN, Sec'y.

You never read of such cures elsewhere as those accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, did you? It is America's Greatest Medicine.

## FELT

## The Pulse of Local Oil Men

## And Got Facts

## Pertaining to Present Conditions.

## The Bath Township Pool and What it is Doing For Producers.

Toledo Now Regrets That It Didn't Secure the Establishment of the Standard Oil Company's Refinery.

## OIL STATEMENT.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Co. and other lines handling Lima oil. Month ending May 31st, 1900:

Acceptances and vouchers	7,500,000
Credit balances	4,150,734
Total liabilities	11,650,734
Cash on hand	4,294,590
Receivables and sundries	4,294,590
Running from wells	1,047,853
Other receivables	40,714
Total assets	20,286,481
Regular dividend	2,212,234
Surplus dividend	2,212,234
Total deliveries	1,157,821

A special oil reporter, representing the Toledo Times, visited this city the latter part of last week and concerning the information he obtained wrote the following:

"The oil operators encountered here today are to a man determined to do less drilling in the future than they have been doing for the past six months.

"It is true, however, they say, that the daily output of this region cannot be largely increased even were all to proceed as they have been doing. The territory of the Lima field does not possess the reputation of the northern latitudes for staying qualities. The sand formations is much thinner and as yet no wells have ever been benefited by the deep drilling that has been characteristic of the Trembly and Cygnets sections of Wood county.

"But there are other features that have appeared in these quarters of late that are of equal importance to the trade in general. That is that a large amount of the territory surrounding Lima on all sides that for years was not considered worth the cost of taking it up has been marched into the producing column. Some of it has been found to be quite profitable.

"Half way between the city and Beaver Dam, in section 21, Bath township, a pool has recently been developed that is as surprising as any thing that has occurred in these fields since the Hume escapade. There have been seven wells drilled to date and there are seven producing wells there.

"When an oil man visits Lima he usually calls on Kerr, Jones & Co., at their quarters over the City Bank here they have regular rules for the introduction and entertainment of friends. They have what they term 'The order' into which they proceed to initiate the newcomer without delay. The Times man was properly 'introduced' and for solid enjoyment he would recommend the system as the most perfect and exhilarating that anybody could desire.

"Their production is not large but it is equal to that of any similar number of wells in any other part of the South Lima district. One of them is two months old and is still doing 30 barrels a day.

"This pool lies along the public highway leading to Findlay, commonly called the Findlay Pike. The dimensions of the pool are yet to be established. These wells are all located within about a half mile compass Kerr, Jones and Closser are the principal operators in the new field. Mr. Kerr said today that the company had determined to do less drilling than they had been doing for some time past.

"Fred Akin was met, and though well satisfied with the way things are coming with himself personally, declared that the producers had but one remedy left and that was to stop the drill. For his part and his associates the system had already been entered upon. They were completing their last well. They have a large tract of oil land in the Mackburg field upon which they intend drilling a number of wells during the summer. In fact they had already completed plans for the erection of a saw mill to cut out their own lumber and rig timbers but they have called a halt and will do no work while the market continues to show weakness. This is the way everybody talks and doubtless they talk as they feel.

Mr. T. A. McLaughlin was met at his office, the Seep purchasing agency,

today, and the circumstances reviewed interest in the progress of the oil business. The gentleman held a clerical position back in the 60's with Anston & Bowers, who were at that time large traders in the shippers of petroleum. A third of a century has passed since then, and what changes have been witnessed in the oil business! Then Oil creek was the center of operations, and Petroleum Centre the heart of all. It was a Babylon in all that the term implies. McLaughlin was buying oil around there for Ostom & Sowers, and McCullagh doing likewise for H. W. Scott & Co., of which firm he was a member. When two such men look into each other's faces, there is much to think, as well as laugh, about. The lack of the youthful twinkle in the eye, and the appearance of a gray hair now and then with the others not so gray, indicated the inevitable, if not merciless, sweep of time. But Mr. McG. was just as healthy and lively today as he was 33 years ago, apparently, which speaks more than words could possibly do of his truthful and virtuous life.

When asked what he thought of the market, and of its future, he could give but one reply—producers have it in their own hands. They should stop drilling so much.

The Standard people have the finest office structure in this western country. While speaking with Mr. McLaughlin, The Times put the question: "Why did you people not come to Toledo, instead of locating here at an inland town?"

"Why, my dear sir," he replied, "that is just what we wanted to do. Toledo possessed advantages for refining that were far superior to those of Lima. But we had to go somewhere, and the people of Toledo seemed so rampant in opposition that it appeared almost dangerous for a party representing the company to make his Whiting refinery would have been placed at Toledo had they permitted the company to enter. That would have increased her population 25,000 at least. Toledo was the natural center of the western trade but it is too late now to talk about it."

The question of burning oil instead of coal in drilling and pumping operations is being talked of everywhere. All agree that it is the proper thing to do. But nearly all seem to think that a concerted movement would not amount to much.

The Western Oil Men's association might call a meeting for its discussion, if nothing more.

## MEETING

## Of the Wimiodaughsis Circle Friday

Was Held at Home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hull.

In Honor of the Eighth Wedding Anniversary of the Host and Hostess—A Number of Guests Present.

Thursday, May 31, was the regular meeting day of the Wimiodaughsis circle, but Friday June 1st was the eighth wedding anniversary of Mrs. J. A. Hull, of 714 west High street, and she requested the circle to meet with her on that date, as it would be the last opportunity she would have to entertain them, as they leave for Parkersburg, W. Va., on the 20th. Here we found others had been invited to meet with us, and it was with pleasure we joined in the celebration, with the mother of Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Marshall, of Butler, Pa.; Mrs. Brackney, of Lima, an aunt of Mrs. Hull, Mrs. O. W. Bell,

and others. The celebration was a most successful one, and it was with pleasure we joined in the celebration, with the mother of Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Marshall, of Butler, Pa.; Mrs. Brackney, of Lima, an aunt of Mrs. Hull, Mrs. O. W. Bell,

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Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Hollister, Mrs. J. H. Hughes, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mrs. T. E. Thompson, Mrs. Truesdell and daughter Miss Caroline and Mr. Wright.

Some beautiful pieces of needlework were shown by the hostess, her friends, while the members of the circle displayed lace handkerchiefs, lace sofa pillows, doilies, center pieces, lunch cloths, towels, etc. Amid beautiful cut flowers that adorned the rooms, and the dainty green of smilax and ferns, the afternoon glided rapidly by. After the business session, Mrs. Dr. McCall designed a linen pillow on which each guest wrote a name, to be afterward embroidered in silk. Mrs. Truesdell then sang the beautiful song, "When the Tide Comes In," with such pathos, that brought tears to the eyes of those who listened to the accompaniment, that seemed like the sound of the waves, as they rolled back from the shore, and disappeared in the silence that followed; the pattering rain drops outside answered back to the music of Mrs. Truesdell, when she played "The Song of the Brook," which went splashing along over its rocky bed. She responded to an encore by assisting Mr. Brackney serve the elegant luncheon of salad, sliced pineapple, potato sandwiches and coffee, followed by cake, ice cream, baskets filled with strawberry ice, with handles of the sweet May pink and smilax, almond cake and salted almonds.

Mrs. Hull was seated in the armchair as the guest of honor. At the time the president, Mrs. George Hull, came forward and in behalf of the members, expressed the regret we felt to lose Mrs. Hull from the circle and presented her a handsome silver berry spoon, the gold bowl engraved with the word Wimiodaughsis in fancy lettering. Mrs. Hull could only express her thanks for the kind remembrance and desired to be always considered a member. Mrs. Marshall expressed her thanks in behalf of the remembrance of her daughter. Mrs. J. H. Hughes, then told how much she would be missed by her neighbors, friends, and her church; others had parting words for this one who is so dear to us all. May happiness and prosperity attend her, her husband and the many little son in their new home. The wish of all who were with her on this, her eighth wedding anniversary.

The next meeting will be held Thursday, June 14, at Mrs. D. L. Arter, at the home of Mrs. Wm. McComb, 214 North 13th street from 2 to 5.

CO. SECRETARY

## WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. Apply at 214 West Washington.

WANTED—At once a dishwasher and a cook. Apply at 134 West Washington.

WANTED—To buy all kinds of second-hand clothing and furniture in best condition. Highest prices paid. Call on J. H. Wolf, 217 South Main Street, phone 255.

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# LOST

## Faith in the Indiana Detective Is the Reason

### The Michael Indictment Was Nollied.

#### Webster Demanded Money Before Producing His Witnesses.

#### Mr. Michael Addresses a Card to the Public in Which He Tells All He Knows About the Bank Mystery.

The action of the prosecuting attorney in having the court dismiss the indictment against N. L. Michael Saturday afternoon has met with popular approval, as the public generally had but little confidence in the man who styles himself as detective Webster, and refused to believe that he held the evidence in hand to convict the man he had accused. The action of this man Webster and his assistants at the time Mr. Michael was to have had a preliminary hearing led to the belief that there was something behind it all, and now the prosecutor himself lets it be known that Webster demanded a certain sum of money before producing the witnesses necessary to make out a case for the state.

In bringing the matter to the attention of the court, Mr. Klinger stated that he had given it the closest consideration and was satisfied that the indictment should be nollied. He explained that there had been furnished the grand jury enough evidence to warrant an indictment, but that much, if not all, could be satisfactorily accounted for by the defendant, unless Webster, who declared he could do so, would produce other material witnesses. Before beginning the trial, the prosecutor insisted upon having this evidence produced, but Webster resorted to first one excuse and then another, and finally, when pushed to the wall he demanded the sum of \$200, which he said he needed to cover the expenses of procuring these witnesses and get them to testify.

Mr. Klinger stated to the court that he had grown suspicious of Webster and had told him so, adding, too, that if any perjured testimony was produced, the state would deal with the offenders as they deserved. Since that time Webster has ignored all efforts of the state's attorney to have a definite understanding, refusing to reply to either letters or telegrams. When these facts were made clear to Judge Cunningham he immediately concurred with the prosecutor and ordered the case thrown out of court.

Prosecutor Klinger stated this morning that he had heard nothing of Webster, and it is evident that he had no intention of being here, even if the trial of the case had not been interrupted by the action of the state's attorney.

#### MICHAEL'S LETTER

#### To the Public, Giving His Statement of the Case.

Shortly after I was indicted by the grand jury, as my friends are aware, I addressed to them a letter in these words:

"The public is already advised that the grand jury, duly in session, returned against me an indictment charging larceny of the funds of the American National Bank in December, 1899. Evidently many persons are no better informed than I was myself until recently, concerning the particulars of a grand jury. They do not know that the investigation is held behind closed doors; that only witnesses for the prosecution appear before this body; that neither the defendant nor his witnesses or his counsel can appear or offer a word of explanation or defense. This being so, I sincerely hope and trust that the public, which has been so fair and kind to me during all my troubles growing out of this mysterious and unfortunate robbery, will suspend its judgment until my trial comes.

"If truth prevails, I will never be convicted on this or any other charge growing out of this robbery, for it

seems impossible in this land of America that an innocent man should thus suffer such a wrong.

"The plain unvarnished facts are that I am the victim of a black conspiracy. Some from whom I had a right to expect at least fair treatment have conspired with hirelings in an attempt to blackmail me into the payment of money. The public has not forgotten how this man Webster attempted for several days to have me come to the Lima House, with the threat that if I did not come I would be arrested; that I have forgotten a fact that the public generally do not know, viz: that Mr. C. K. Kahl did everything in his power to save me dishonor myself, by having the demand of this man Webster, advising me to go to the Lima House and see what I could do toward settling this matter and hushing it up. My answer then was as it is now—that in defense of my good name against any charge, I was willing to spend my all, but no penny of mine should be paid to hush up anything. Of course, the ordeal is terrible—worse for my dear ones than for me—but I am ready to meet it. May I have the wisdom of your suspended judgment, is all that I request; that I have the sympathy of many, I already know, and for this am profoundly grateful."

On this 9th day of June, 1900, the prosecuting attorney entered a nolle prosequi on the indictment against me and dismissed it, so that I have no opportunity left to furnish the public a statement of facts, which the witnesses would have furnished had the trial proceeded, except by a statement of my own published in the newspapers of my own city. Previous to June, 1899, Mr. C. K. Kahl suggested to me that we organize a national bank in Lima, and that I become its vice president. Subsequently, at his urgent request, I consented; the bank was organized, and went into operation about the first of July, 1899, Mr. Goldsmith becoming president, I vice president, and Mr. Kahl cashier. I never had any experience in the banking business, and was dependent on Mr. Kahl's directions, as he had had four years experience in the same banking room. I attended to one set of books and to such other minor matters as he directed, the business continuing during the year and until the early part of the following year, when the bank went into liquidation.

It was the custom of the bank to keep open on Saturday nights until nine or ten o'clock to receive the deposits of a few customers. Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. Kahl and myself usually attended on Saturday evening to transact this business until a few weeks before Christmas, when Mr. Goldsmith ceased to attend, and Mr. Kahl and myself transacted this business thereafter. While Mr. Goldsmith attended, he saw to the closing up of the safe and vault. After he ceased to attend, Mr. Kahl and I received the deposits on Saturday nights, which I usually deposited in the vault on top of the safe and attended to closing and locking the vault doors, as always adjusting the time lock and closing and locking the outer vault door to which the time lock was attached.

On Saturday night, December 24th, 1899, Mr. Kahl and I attended at the bank, where we received deposits until about 11 o'clock, placing the same in cigar boxes. When the last deposit was received I carried the boxes into the vault and placed them as usual on top of the safe. I did not put the money in the safe for the reason that in the afternoon of that day at the close of banking hours, Harry O. Jones, the assistant cashier, had placed all the money which had been used on the counter in the safe and closed the same. While I was placing these boxes on the safe, Mr. Kahl was attending to winding and setting the time lock on the outer vault door. About the time I had got the inside vault doors closed and locked, he stepped away leaving the outside door open. When I stepped out I undertook to close the outer vault door but was unable to do so for lack of strength, when Mr. Kahl came and closed it, turned the bolts and scattered the combination, which was necessary to effectually lock it. We then went home.

I never would, set, or smoked that time lock, or any other time lock, in my life, and I never closed the outside vault door at any time, and never attempted to move it into place until that evening, and then only made the attempt because it was unusually late and I was anxious to get home. I never threw the bolts of the outside door into place or scattered the combination thereon at any time. After leaving the bank that evening at about eleven o'clock, I did not again enter it until summoned there on Monday morning, the 26th day of December, 1899, after the robbery had occurred, except for a few moments about nine o'clock Sunday morning, when I came in and left the Sunday mail.

On Christmas morning I accompanied my wife and daughter to the Pennsylvania depot, where they took the train for Cleveland to spend the holidays with her parents, brothers and sisters as has been her custom for years. At about nine o'clock I went to the postoffice, got the bank mail, took it to the bank, examined it, deposited it in the customary drawer, and went from

# SHIRT WAISTS!

When you go to buy Shirt Waists from a stock like ours you will readily note the superiority of assortment, superiority of styles and really great values as compared with the so called bargain waists the market is flooded with. There is a daintiness and style to our Shirt Waists that is surely lacking in the product of the average manufacturer. Even our Waists at 50c are turned out by reliable makers. Our Colored Waists at 75c, 98c and \$1.25 and \$1.50 are goods that meet with the approval of stylish dressers. Handsome Colored Waists at \$1.98, \$2.50 and \$2.98.

## White Shirt Waists.

They are dressy garments that are far ahead of the average product. We have added a number of new styles within the past week.

COLORS PARASOLS, at 98c, \$1.50, \$1.69.  
COLORS PARASOLS, at \$1.98, \$2.39, \$2.59.  
COLORS PARASOLS, at \$2.98, \$3.50, and to \$7.50.

# PARASOLS!

Children's Neat Parasols at 25c, 35c, 50c, 59c and to \$1.98. The Best Black Umbrellas possible at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.98. Pretty Colored Umbrellas at \$1.69, \$1.98, \$2.50, \$2.98 and to \$5.00.

## Big Special Sale of Tailor-Made Suits This Week.

If you intended going away to spend a few weeks for your summer vacation a tailor made suit will prove an important part of your wardrobe. It's scarcely less important if you stay at home. For one week we will give you an unparalleled opportunity to supply your suit want.

### 1/2 OFF ON EVERY SUIT IN THE HOUSE.

Not a suit reserved. every garment embodied in this great sale. Every colored suit, every black suit—all at 1/2 off.  
\$27.50 Suits at \$13.75, \$10.00 Suits at \$5.00.  
\$12.50 Suits at \$6.25, \$15.00 Suits at \$7.50, \$18.00 Suits at \$9.00—and all others at proportionate reductions.

### BUY A SUIT THIS WEEK.

#### Ready-to-Wear Skirts Reduced.

SKIRTS of new gray and beige effects. \$5.00 ones \$2.50, \$6.50 ones \$3.25, \$7.50 ones \$3.75.

**Feldmann & Co.**  
209-211 NORTH MAIN STREET.

The Popular Up-to-Date Sort.

The Greatest Variety.

White and Colored Waists.

Shirt Waist Headquarters.



WHITE PARASOLS, at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.69.  
WHITE PARASOLS, at \$1.98, \$2.39, \$2.59.  
WHITE PARASOLS, at \$2.98, \$3.50, and to \$7.50.

## June Muslin Underwear Selling.

Never before have we shown such great variety and in spite of the upward tendency of cotton materials we have many months ago contracted for our supply of Undermuslins so as to be enabled to supply our customers at our usual low prices.

Thousands of Garments gathered for this sale, all of reliable materials, expert workmanship, skillful designing and clean healthful manufacture. Dainty Undermuslins faultlessly made, tastefully trimmed, better made and in better styles than most home made garments and costing you less.

CORSET COVERS, at 19c, 25c, 35c, 49c, 59c, 79c, 99c and to \$1.98.  
SKIRTS, at 50c, 69c, 75c, 95c, \$1.25, \$1.49 and to \$4.98.  
SHORT SKIRTS, at 75c, 79c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.  
DRAWERS, at 19c, 25c, 35c, 39c, 75c, 95c and to \$1.98.  
CHEMISES, at 79c, 99c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.  
GOWNS, at 49c, 69c, 75c, 89c, 99c, \$1.25 and to \$3.98.  
CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, at 19c, 25c and 39c.  
CHILDREN'S GOWNS, at 50c and 75c.



#### PULLEY BELTS—a Great Line.

Latest Pulley Belts, at 50c, 69c, 75c and to \$1.98.  
Ribbon Pulley Belts, at 50c, 69c and up.

## COURTS

### Are Causing Prof. Moon Some Trouble.

#### Case in Duffield's Court Goes to Common Pleas.

#### Mrs. Moon is Awarded \$280 Alimony in Her Suit For Alimony Which Was Heard at Wapakoneta Saturday.

City Solicitor Henderson, who has been defending William Moon in the action brought against him by his former wife, charging non-support, has taken the matter into common pleas court on error. At the conclusion of the case, over a week ago, Justice Duffield found Moon guilty as charged and fined him \$100 and costs. The defendant failed to appear at the time announced for the court's decision and it was the first intention of Justice Duffield to send a constable after him.

Mr. Henderson was on the professor's bench, however, and gave notice upon learning of the decision that the matter would be aired in the higher courts, and for that reason no further action was taken by the attorneys who represented Mrs. Moon.

At Wapakoneta on Saturday Prof. Moon was again the defendant in a suit for alimony brought by his first wife, and she was allowed the sum of \$280 by Judge Mooney. At the time of the divorce the court decreed that Moon should pay the sum of \$20 a month for the support of his three children and this, it was proven, he had, in a great part failed to do.

The pleasure experienced by Henry

and his first married life could be said to be a less education to the public, as it is related to the public, and it is judged from a position of Saturday in which he risks the court to divorce him from his wife, Cora Klinger. J. R. Hamilton, an attorney, recites a long list of charges, including gross neglect and cruelty, both of which embrace a multitude of alleged infractions of the laws of decency and morality.

The couple were married on the 2nd of July, 1898, and have one child, Gladys, aged two years. The husband charges that Mrs. Klinger refused to do the house work, cook his meals or wash the clothes, and left the house and child in such a filthy condition that the situation became unbearable. Under the allegation of extreme cruelty, the petition charges that the defendant cursed and swore at her husband in the presence of other people, much to his shame and humiliation, and that she frequently left home and stayed for days at a time. One particular instance recited is that on the 4th day of the present month Mrs. Klinger attempted to cut her husband with a butcher knife and on that day left his home, since when she has not returned.

#### BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

The bricklayers and masons of Union No. 33 are requested to meet at their respective headquarters, corner of High and Main streets, this evening at 7:30 p. m., as there will be important business to transact.

#### METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The forty-ninth session of the Lima District Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal church convened at Careo this morning. There will be some interesting topics for discussion.

#### THEY HAVE ARRIVED

And Will Give a Concert This Evening.

The Cornell Concert Co., arrived here this a. m., and will open their week's engagement this evening on South Main street. Watch for the concert given by the Marine band on the public square at 7:30. Prices 10 cents and 5 cents for children.

#### WATER WORKS NOTICE.

All property holders, please take notice that their property will be held for all water used by tenants, as they frequently move without consulting the owner or water works office which makes it impossible to keep the accounts in a satisfactory manner. By order of trustees.

205 12c. A. J. Morris, Sec'y.



spoken, he, with, under this rough exterior, carried a tender heart, as is illustrated by his once discovering a poor man, a neighbor, entering his corn-crib and carrying off his corn, when he quietly moved out of sight so he should not pain him with the knowledge that he saw him, no doubt, reasoning in this way: "Poor devil, he has a hard enough time any way, and I don't care if he does now and then help himself to my abundance."

#### GEORGE ELLIS PUGH OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

The first United States senator from Ohio, born on Ohio soil, was George Ellis Pugh, who was born in Cincinnati on the 28th of November, 1822, and died in the same city on the 19th of July, 1876, in the very prime of vigorous manhood. He was a Democrat and one of the most distinguished and able leaders of the party in the state during his lifetime.

Polished, urbane, eloquent and forceful in argument, he was the natural leader of men and a brilliant advocate of whatever cause he espoused. With him came the newer generation into the senate from the great central state of the Union, some of whom have made a lasting impression on the history of the closing half of a momentous century.

He was a lawyer by profession and of the most thorough training, well educated, wonderfully endowed, open and frank, and courageous in all of his convictions. Both in military and civil life he acquitted himself becomingly.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1846, Mr. Pugh enlisted in the Fourth regiment of Ohio volunteers and commanded one of the companies constituting that organization, participating in the active campaigning which fell to its lot. During a part of his military service he was on the staff of Major General Joseph Lane, and received high compliments for his daring and gallantry in action.

In 1848 he was elected to the Ohio house of representatives and re-elected in 1849. On the 4th of March, 1851, he was elected United States senator over Ephraim R. Eckley for the term beginning March 4, 1855, and ending March 4, 1861, and served out the full constitutional term of six years.

In the senate he displayed great power and ability in the discussion of the perplexing questions growing out of the slavery question, and the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. He was the friend and active supporter of Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, and favored the policy of popular sovereignty in reference to the question of slavery in the new territories, believing that that question should be settled by the votes of the people of the territories themselves.

In 1859 he was one of the delegates-at-large from Ohio to the national Democratic convention, which met first at Charleston, S. C., and afterwards at Baltimore, Md. During the opening session Mr. Pugh delivered a speech in answer to William L. Yancy, in which he defined the attitude of the northern Democracy in clear and unmistakable terms, setting up that while they were opposed to interference with the institution of slavery in the states where it existed, they were unalterably opposed to its extension into any of the free states under any consideration, or into any of the territories without the untrammelled consent of the residents thereof, as ascertained by an appeal to the ballot box properly safeguarded.

Mr. Pugh's speech on the occasion not only attracted the most profound attention at the time, but subsequent events demonstrated that he understood the attitude of the great bulk of the Democratic voters in the northern states. During the civil war he advocated the use of every constitutional and rightful power by the government to preserve the integrity of the Union.

In 1863 he was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket with Clement L. Vallandigham. Accepting the nomination, he declared, as a means of registering his protest, against what he regarded as the exercise of arbitrary and unwarranted powers by the military authorities in states where the civil courts were open and unimpeded. With Mr. Vallandigham, who headed the ticket, he was defeated by 109,000 majority at the October election, 1863.

In his profession he was regarded as being at the head of the bar in the state. He was not only a great lawyer, but a great advocate, qualities which are but seldom united in the same individual. In 1851 he was elected attorney general over Henry Stanbery, and held the office for two years.

#### JOHN SHERMAN OF RICHLAND COUNTY.

John Sherman enjoys the rare distinction of being the only Ohioan during the nineteenth century, who was six times elected to the United States senate, twice resigning the senatorship, and never defended for the senatorial election when his name was presented to the legislature.

His active public life covered almost half a century, and early in 1893 he was the only surviving ex-senator from Ohio of the 26 who preceded him or were his colleagues.

He was a member of congress during nearly four terms, six times United States senator and twice a member of the cabinet, distinguished and conspicuous in all of these positions, and if there was ever a man who was entitled to feel that he deserved the presidency that man was John Sherman.

Four times he was a candidate before the Republican national convention for the presidential nomination, only to meet with humiliating defeat. How and why he was defeated he has told in an interesting work covering the political history of his times, the final volume of which he wrote after retiring from the office of secretary of state in 1895. Personal feeling aside, it is a most valuable contribution to the current history of the country.

John Sherman was born in Lancaster, O., May 10, 1823. His father, Charles Robert Sherman, was a native of Norfolk, Conn., and served on the supreme bench of Ohio from 1829 to 1827. He died suddenly in 1831, leaving a widow and eleven children practically without means of support. John was taken to the home of his cousin, John Sherman, a merchant of Mt. Vernon, O., who kindly undertook his care and education. His brother, afterward General William Tecumseh Sherman, was placed in the care of another relative, and the remainder of the family were looked after by friends and relatives. At the age of 14 he secured employment under the officers having charge of the survey of the Muskingum improvement, and continued his studies while performing the work assigned to him.

His elder brother, Charles, had located in the practice of law at Mansfield, and with him John read law and was admitted to the practice upon reaching his majority, and the two became associated in the practice of the profession.

John Sherman espoused the doctrines of the Whig party, and when that party disintegrated became one of the founders of the Republican party, of which he continued a consistent member throughout all of his distinguished political career. He was secretary of the national Whig convention of 1848, which nominated General Zachary Taylor for the presidency, and canvassed a large portion of Ohio for him in that campaign, demonstrating his marked ability as a public speaker.

He presided over the first Republican state convention in Ohio, and over almost a score of subsequent ones, his speech on each occasion being accepted as "the keynote" of the campaign.

In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress and was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth in 1858. The Thirty-sixth in 1859 and the Thirty-seventh in 1860, and resigned in March, 1861, to become United States senator, being succeeded in the house by Samuel T. Worcester of Huron county.

His great career as a United States senator began with his election on the 21st of March, 1861, over William Kennon, Sr., to succeed Salmon P. Chase, who resigned to enter the cabinet of President Lincoln as secretary of the treasury. He was elected Jan. 13, 1866, over Allen G. Thurman; Jan. 10, 1872, over George W. Morgan; Jan. 19, 1881, over Allen G. Thurman; Jan. 13, 1886, over Allen G. Thurman, and on Jan. 14, 1892, over James E. Neal.

He resigned as senator on March 21, 1877, to become secretary of the treasury under President Rutherford B. Hayes, being succeeded by Stanley Matthews, and again resigned in March, 1897, to become secretary of state in the cabinet of President McKinley.

In 1859 he was the Whig candidate for speaker of the house, but lacked three votes of an election. During the Kansas-Nebraska troubles he took an active part against the extension of slavery and was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate the border outrages by Speaker Nathaniel P. Banks, and in the discharge of his duties met with many perilous adventures.

In the senate, during the civil war and afterward, he was the central figure of that party and largely molded the foreign, financial and general policy of the federal administration, and closely along party lines.

But for the personal intercession of President Lincoln and Secretary Chase he would have abandoned civil for military life. At the beginning of the war he joined the Ohio troops at Philadelphia, and was made an aide on the staff of General Robert Patterson, and remained with the military forces until the assembling of the congress in extraordinary session.

At the close of the session he returned to Ohio and organized what was known as "Sherman's Brigade," intending to resign his seat in the senate and take command of it, but was induced to forego his determination by the president and Secretary Chase, who persuaded him that his services would be more valuable to the country in the senate than in the field.

He was the author of the resumption act, introduced in the senate in 1897 and adopted in 1870. He at once became the recognized leader of the

financial legislation of the country, and pushed his views to the front, through various and varied obstacles, until the resumption of specie payments was accomplished, Jan. 1, 1875.

For the active and often aggressive part he played in the settlement of this great and far-reaching question, John Sherman received his meed of both praise and blame, and the century closes with many of the most vital questions growing out of it still unsettled.

All his life he was a man of pronounced party bias and a firm believer in the doctrine that ours, being a government by the people, was a government by and through party action, since on all great and vital questions the voters aligned themselves on one side or the other, and that the deliberate judgment of the majority finally prevailed in the settlement of them. There might be apparent fickleness of purpose and inconsistency of expression through the ballot box, growing out of incidents projecting themselves into the consideration of a great issue, but in the end the best judgment of the majority would be reached and permanently recorded.

In 1888 he resigned from the cabinet of President McKinley for reasons he will leave in his own words for future judgment and consideration, to which the reader of these pages is respectfully referred.

#### ALLEN GRANBERY THURMAN OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Had it fallen to the lot of Plutarch to have written the lives of Allen Granbery Thurman and John Sherman he would have drawn the inevitable parallel between them. Politically they were antipodal. Personally they were friends of equal stature.

Thurman was so intensely Democratic and so firm in his political convictions that a compatriot spoke of him as the type of Roman firmness. A witty newspaper writer aptly interjected the phrase, "Why, he is the noblest Roman of them all."

Thurman was democratic in all things, affable, companionable and easily approached. He had thousands of what the classic writers called "lovers," men who loved him as brothers love one another, and who took as personal insults every slight put upon him.

Sherman was austere, reserved and dignified, and was not approached easily. Early in his public career he was dubbed "The Iceberg." His friends were friends under all circumstances, but far from enthusiastic. And yet Sherman was not an iceberg to those who knew him, but a genial, warm-hearted man, and Thurman was a fierce and relentless hater of those who betrayed him.

The worst enemies of each were in his own party—men of narrow ambitions and powerful leverage in the manipulation of party affairs. But for these enemies both would have reached the presidency, on which they had fixed their ambitions at different periods.

These two men were contemporaries during that period of our national history when Ohio was the nerve center of the mentality, conscience and military prowess of the Union. They did more for their respective parties than is yet appreciated. Sherman was the real pilot in the senate, who steered the Republican party between the Scylla of centralization and the Charybdis of reconstruction excesses in a most critical period. His strong conservatism, joined to his party rectitude, kept his party within the line of discretion and safety.

Thurman in the senate saved the Democratic party from final dissolution after it had begun to recover from the awful cataclysm of 1860. He entered the senate in 1869, when the party lacked an efficient leader and a definite policy. There were barely enough Democratic senators to demand a rollcall when he entered the body, but before he left it, 12 years later, he had been chosen its president pro tempore. Strongly combating the Republican policy on all political issues, Judge Thurman evolved a modern Democratic policy, which gave the party coherence in every section of the Union, and exercised a most beneficial influence upon the national legislation at a time when prejudice and partisan ambition threatened the direct injury to the highest public interests, emphasizing the fact that an intelligently controlled minority is the great and necessary conserving factor in a popular government.

Hence, it may be said, without reflecting upon their compeers, that these two men rendered the highest possible service to their respective parties, and to the country at the same time, in a most critical period, by so guiding and molding them that neither fell into irrevocable error.

Allen G. Thurman was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 12, 1813. He died in Columbus, O., Dec. 12, 1896.

He was naturally inclined to the legal profession, and fitted himself for it while earning a subsistence by any honorable occupation which offered. Teaching and civil engineering were the principal means of supporting himself and his parents, while pursuing his legal studies. He was admitted to the practice in 1835, and rapidly rose to the head of his profession.

In 1844 he was elected a representative in the Twenty-ninth congress and served but a single term in that body. When the supreme court of Ohio was reorganized under the constitution of 1851 he became one of the members of that tribunal, his associates being Thomas W. Bartley, John A. Corwin, Rufus P. Ranney and William B. Caldwell. He served on the supreme bench until 1855, and his decisions were noted for their clearness and comprehensiveness.

In 1858 he was elected United States senator over Benjamin F. Wade, the election being held on the 14th of January, and formally declared on the succeeding day at the joint session of the two houses. At the preceding election in October, 1857, he was the Democratic candidate for governor, being defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes, who received 240,895 votes to 240,622 for Thurman. He lost the governorship, but the legislature being Democratic in both houses he won the senatorship.

He was re-elected to the senate on the 13th of January, 1874, over Edward F. Noyes. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the senatorship in January, 1880; December, 1880, and January, 1886.

He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated; in 1880, when the nomination went to General Winfield S. Hancock; in 1884, when Grover Cleveland was made the Democratic standard bearer, and in 1888 was unanimously nominated for vice president on the ticket with President Cleveland.

He served with distinction on the Paris monetary commission, being one of the leading champions of the equal coinage of both gold and silver as the primary money of the commercial nations of the world, and continued to advocate that policy during the remainder of his life.

Early in 1868 a conference of the leading Democrats of Ohio was called to consider party affairs, and Judge Thurman was invited to be present. At the conference it was proposed to dissolve the party and organize a new one. Several of the conferees spoke in favor of the proposition and the Judge, who sat as a silent spectator, was called on for his views. Taking an extra pinch of snuff and stretching to his full attitude, he said: "Gentlemen, this is a very small room in which to decree the death of the great Democratic party. Moreover, I doubt the jurisdiction of this tribunal in the premises. With your permission, I will withdraw from your deliberations." Flourishing his famous red bandana handkerchief and blowing his nose with a bugle blast, he left the hall, and the conference broke up without the formality of a motion to adjourn.

#### STANLEY MATTHEWS OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

Stanley Matthews was born in Cincinnati, O., July 29, 1824, and died March 21, 1883, while an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. His father was a college professor and was able to give him a thorough education. He graduated from Kenyon college in the same class with President Rutherford B. Hayes and was subsequently the latter's leading counsel before the electoral commission.

He chose the law as a profession and became one of the leading lawyers of his day. For a brief period he edited the Cincinnati Herald, an anti-slavery paper. To some extent he affiliated with the Whig party in his early youth, but became an ardent and enthusiastic Republican when that party was organized. His first public office was clerk of the Ohio house of representatives in the forty-seventh general assembly, in 1843-1849. He was a state senator in the fifty-second general assembly during 1856 and 1857. From the senate he went upon the common pleas bench in Hamilton county, where he remained until the beginning of the civil war. He entered the military service as lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-third regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, of which William S. Rosecrans was colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes major. He remained in the service until 1863, when he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, but soon after resigned to enter upon the more active, congenial and lucrative practice of his profession. When the elec-



tion of Benjamin F. Wade of Ashland to his first senatorial term. The balloting began on the 30th of January, 1851, was adjourned to March 13th, and continued on the 14th and 15th, 37 ballots being taken before an election was reached.

toral commission tried the disputed presidential succession. In 1876-1877 he was the leading as well as the ablest counsel for Mr. Hayes.

When, in 1877, John Sherman resigned from the senate to become secretary of the treasury under President Hayes, Judge Matthews was chosen to the vacancy by the legislature, and continued to hold the office until March 4, 1879, when he was succeeded by George H. Pendleton.

In 1881 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, a position for which he was eminently qualified, and those who knew him best, without regard to political bias, predicted for him a brilliant judicial career which he doubtless would have achieved but for his untimely death.

#### GEORGE HUNT PENDLETON OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

George H. Pendleton began his public career as a state senator in 1854, and ended it in 1859 as United States minister to the German empire. He was born in Cincinnati, O., July 26, 1825.

He was descended from one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and married the daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." He died of apoplexy on the 24th of November, 1889, in Brussels, Belgium, and at nearly the same time his accomplished wife was killed in an accident in Central Park, New York, where she was riding. The remains of both were subsequently interred in Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati.

While still a member of the Ohio Senate in 1856, Mr. Pendleton was elected to the Thirty-fifth congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, his services in the national house continuing from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1885, and covering the period of the civil war. Although an uncompromising and consistent Democrat, he supported all measures looking to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, although differing with the most of the Republican leaders on questions of constitutional policy. His services in the house were of a high order, and always dictated by a conscientious sense of his public duties, and he was prominent on the committees of ways and means, the judiciary, foreign relations and military affairs.

On the 16th of January, 1878, he was elected United States senator for the term beginning March 4, 1879, and ending March 4, 1885. In the senate he occupied the same high position he had filled in the house, and was assigned to important committee positions. As chairman of the committee of civil service reform he formulated a system of civil service appointment and promotion in the appointive positions under the various departments of the government.

In 1885 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of the Emperor of Germany by President Grover Cleveland, and discharged the duties of that exalted position with honor to himself and his country. He was on the eve of returning to his native country at the time of his sudden and unexpected death.

Mr. Pendleton was a candidate for re-election to the senate in 1884 before the Democratic members of the legislature, but was defeated for the caucus nomination by Henry B. Payne of Cuyahoga county, who was elected as his successor in that body.

He was a man of lofty ambitions, fixing his aim upon the presidency itself, with a reasonable hope of realization at the hands of his party, which was gradually recovering from the effects of the civil war. In 1864 he was nominated for the vice presidency on the Democratic ticket with General George B. McClellan of New Jersey.

In 1865 he was the choice of a large section of his party in the west and south for the presidency, on the issue of legal tender notes issued from the national treasury as the basis of a national currency, but met with a chilling disappointment at the hands of his party in the east.

The national Democratic convention for that year was held in New York and presided over by Horatio Seymour, one of the most distinguished public men of that state. Against his repeated personal protests and refusals to be considered a candidate, the nomination was forced upon Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Pendleton was nominated for the vice presidency.

A spiritless campaign and a disastrous defeat followed, and Mr. Pendleton abandoned his hope of reaching the presidential office and turned his thoughts to other political fields.

A man of polished education and smart and engaging manners, he was surrounded by warm and admiring friends as well as implacable enemies. Some of his enthusiastic friends gave him the title of "Gentleman George," which was rather whimsical in view of his strong and aggressive character and virile characteristics.

He was an eloquent and forceful public speaker, and a lawyer of far more than average ability among the greater members of the bar.

#### HENRY B. PAYNE OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Henry B. Payne was born in Hamilton, New York, in 1810, and migrated to Cleveland, O., in 1833. A born politician, he was likewise a man of broad and comprehensive business ideas, and never neglected either his profession, that of the law, or his other diversified business interests for the game of politics. He was from the beginning to the end of his public career a Democrat, and received many distinguished honors at the hands of that party.

In 1851, in conjunction with Alfred Kelly and Richard Lillard, he projected the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, was its first president, and most largely entitled to the credit of its construction at a time when the railway system was largely experimental. He took an active part in all of the manufacturing enterprises of Cleveland, and became a large stockholder in more than a score of them, and with scarcely an exception, they were successful.

He began his public career in 1845 as a state senator, serving for two years. While a member of the state senate he was selected by his party associates as the Democratic candidate for United States senator in the memorable contest which resulted in the election of Benjamin F. Wade of Ashland to his first senatorial term. The balloting began on the 30th of January, 1851, was adjourned to March 13th, and continued on the 14th and 15th, 37 ballots being taken before an election was reached.

He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1859 against Salmon P. Chase, Republican, and the result was unusually close, the vote for Chase being 160,568, and for Payne 159,065. In 1874 he was elected to congress, serving a single term, from the 4th of March, 1875, to the 4th of March, 1877. The last session of this congress was unusually exciting, the result of the contest for the presidency between Hayes and Tilden. Mr. Payne was chairman of the house committee to act in conjunction with a committee of the senate to devise a plan of settlement. The electoral commission, which seated President Hayes by a strict party vote of 8 to 7, was the result of the deliberations of the two committees.

While not openly a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, his name was strongly urged in that behalf prior to and pending the national conventions in 1876, 1880 and again in 1894. He stood high in the legal profession, possessing great forensic power, and was a logical and analytical reasoner. As a platform orator in political campaigns he had but few equals. He was the father-in-law of William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy under President Cleveland.

An ample fortune was the result of Mr. Payne's lucrative law practice and early investment in manufacturing enterprises, and he passed his declining years in ease and affluence, the liberal patron of the arts, science and literature, and the promoter of all great public enterprises in his adopted state and city.

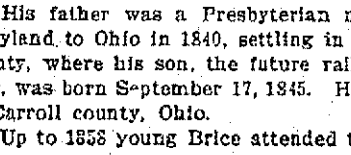
#### CALVIN STEWART BRICE OF ALLEN COUNTY.

The early years of Calvin Stewart Brice were marked with a fierce and unrelenting struggle against adverse and untoward circumstances, over which he triumphed in early manhood, carving out for himself a handsome fortune in this world's goods, and achieving great political honors.

His father was a Presbyterian minister who came from the state of Maryland to Ohio in 1840, settling in the little village of Denmark, Morrow county, where his son, the future railroad magnate and United States senator, was born September 17, 1845. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of Carroll county, Ohio.

Up to 1858 young Brice attended the public schools of his neighborhood

(To be continued.)



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Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done to order. Special room for ladies hair dressing. A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

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Have been recognized by BARNY & SHEP HERB. New enameled hot iron tubs, everything neat, new and clean. Call for a smooth shave or a clean hair. BASEMENT 21 METROPOLITAN BLOCK.

#### MONEY TO LOAN.

We have a large sum of money to loan on city property and improved farm lands at the VERY LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST with the privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing CHEAP MONEY and an SURE NOTE will find it will be to their interest to call.

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ASTHMA QUICK, SURE RELIEF. ASTHMA TABLETS. A POSITIVE cure for Asthma, Hay Fever and Catarrh. One or two tablets after each meal aids digestion, for which give immediate relief. One tablet after each meal aids digestion. Sample sent free. One Hundred Dollars must accompany the bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board.

ASA CATT, Clerk.

School Desks Wanted.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Education of Lima, Ohio, until 12 o'clock, noon of June 25, 1900, upon four hundred Primary and four hundred Grammar Grade School Desks of standard quality and oak finish. Bids are to cover both adjustable and non-adjustable styles. Sample desks must be submitted and a certified check for One Hundred Dollars must accompany the bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board.

Lima, O., May 22, 1900.



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4	Daily	11:30 a. m.
5	Daily	2:30 p. m.
6	Daily	5:30 p. m.
7	Daily	8:30 p. m.
8	Daily	11:30 p. m.
9	Daily	2:30 a. m.
10	Daily	5:30 a. m.
11	Daily	8:30 a. m.
12	Daily	11:30 a. m.
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WEST BOUND.		
No. 15 To Chicago and west, daily	1:00 a. m.	
16 Limited, daily	1:25 a. m.	
21 Chicago special, daily	5:38 a. m.	
30 To Chicago and west, daily, except Sunday	6:30 a. m.	
31 Chicago and west, daily	6:50 a. m.	
35 Ft. Worth accommodation, daily except Sunday	6:17 p. m.	
C. A. R. R.		
No. 2—Going East	3:24 p. m.	
1—	3:32 p. m.	
10—	3:40 p. m.	
Local	7:00 a. m.	
No. 1—Coming West	8:10 a. m.	
2—	8:12 a. m.	
10—	8:14 a. m.	
Local	4:50 p. m.	
Local	7:00 a. m.	



# NOT AUGUST MONNIN

But His Brother, Theodore,  
Who Was Killed.

## The Mystery Deepens

Concerning the Man Whom Officer  
Goebel Shot.

August Monnin Believed to be One of the Two  
Members of the Gang Who are Still  
at Large.

Fact That the Supposed Widow Grieved Less Than Did  
the Father and Sister Leads to the Belief Which  
is Later Confirmed by the Police  
of Dayton, Ohio.

The mystery concerning the identity of the highway robber, who was shot and killed by policeman Phil Goebel last Wednesday night, instead of being cleared by the positive identification that Richard Jarvis, of Dayton, made Saturday, has deepened in another channel and the police are beginning to realize that they are dealing with a very shrewd, mysterious family of alleged criminals. It is now the firm belief both here and among the Dayton police that the man who was killed was not August Monnin, as Jarvis, the supposed relative claimed, that August Monnin lives and that the body is that of his younger brother, Theodore Monnin. This belief is substantiated by many circumstances attending the identification and the burial of the body. It is also believed that the real August Monnin was a member of the gang that officers Goebel and Sullivan had the battle with and that the object of the wrong identification is to protect August Monnin by having the police believe that he is dead and have them on the wrong track, searching for Theodore Monnin, who, in fact, is dead.

### DAYTON POLICE

Throw Additional Light Upon the  
Shrewd Game.

Special to The Times-Democrat.

Dayton, O., June 11.—It developed in this city Sunday that the burglar who was killed while resisting arrest at Lima, O., on Thursday morning last, is not August Monnin, of Dayton, as at first supposed, but Theodore Monnin, a younger brother. The police department here was notified yesterday that a positive identification had been made by a relative and that there could be no question but that the dead man was August Monnin, who lives in Carroll street, this city. Theodore Monnin, who, it has been definitely determined is the dead man, was also a resident here, living at the Delevan House on the West Side. Theodore Monnin was in his twenty-third year, and was perhaps the most desperate of the Monnin brothers, all of whom, however, have bad records, but two of them have their pictures in the rogues' gallery. The most serious charge that was placed against Theodore, while living here, was that of larceny.

The last time he was heard of in police circles here was when he was arrested on April 15 by special officer Gugel, and a charge of petit larceny was filed against him. Since that time he had not been heard of until Sunday, when it was learned that it was he, instead of his brother, who was killed at Lima.

It is generally believed here that August Monnin was with his brother Theodore during the recent fight with the Lima officers, and the wrong identification made by a nephew of the deceased was, in all probability, a cunning and clever ruse to throw the officers of Lima off their guard in order that August could make good his escape. The ruse was evidently a good one, judging from a letter received by the police here today from Chief of Police Harley, at Lima, wherein the

statement is made that a nephew of the dead man, who was almost daily associated with him, was absolute in his identification. There is a great difference in the appearance of the two men. August being 53 years old and partly bald, while Theodore is but 21 years of age and has a heavy growth of hair. It seems plausible, therefore, that the wrong identification was made by relatives, probably at the instance of August who could thus escape police vigilance.

### PECULIAR

Circumstances Explained by the  
Latest Discovery.

The discovery that was made by the Dayton police as mentioned in the preceding dispatch, explains many peculiar circumstances that did not escape the watchful eye of Chief Harley or the careful observations of undertaker Grosjean and his assistant. When Richard Jarvis arrived here Saturday morning and identified the remains as those of August Monnin, he told undertaker Grosjean that he would take the remains to the deceased's wife in Dayton. Then suddenly he changed his plans and sent for the relatives to come to this city. Yesterday the wife of August Monnin the father, Xavier Monnin, a sister, Mrs. Johnson and her husband, arrived and they decided to bury the remains in this city. As soon as Jarvis identified the remains as those of August Monnin, (and he spelled it "Munn") he requested that no one be permitted to see the body until the other relatives arrived. When the others did arrive they displayed unnecessary vigilance to see that no one but themselves did see the body. They paid all funeral expenses and bought the grave in Woodlawn cemetery. It was a fact noticed by all who were present at the funeral that the sister and father, of the deceased were more grieved than the supposed widow, Mrs. Rose Monnin, attended the funeral of her brother-in-law instead of her husband's.

### THE FUNERAL

Was a Quiet One at Which Prayer  
Was the only Service.

The funeral of the dead robber was a quiet one, attended by no religious services except prayer offered by Rev. Rupe, of the First Baptist church. The brief service was held at Grosjean's undertaking establishment and Rev. Rupe accompanied the silent mysterious cortege to Woodlawn cemetery where the body was buried.

The relatives of the dead man returned to Dayton last night and during the entire time that they were here the police were unable to learn but very little from them concerning the record of the deceased.

New White Shirt Waists at  
Carroll & Cooney's.

Tomorrow night the Knights of St. John entertainment comes off. Admission, 25c.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stants, of south Pine street, a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Rex, 1215 east High street, a daughter.

Mrs. F. A. Hageman and children, of east Market street, will leave tomorrow for a six weeks' visit with friends in Piqua and Troy.

E. J. Dowling, a prominent business man, of Cincinnati, was the guest yesterday of John Finn, the north Main street grocer.

Lawrence Price, of Lansing, Mich., was the guest last night of his sister, Sister Rose Gonzaga, superior of the corps of teachers at St. Rose school.

Mrs. C. K. Halle, of Cleveland, formerly Mrs. Jacob Wise, of this city, a sister of Mrs. N. L. Michael, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Michael.

Charlotte, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Copeland, who has been sick with scarlet fever is improving, but her little sister Marguerite is also very sick with scarlet fever.

Mrs. F. E. Quale, of Stockton, Kan., arrived here today. She was enroute to Upper Sandusky, and was accompanied from here by her brother-in-law, attorney Quale, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Dimond returned last night from their wedding trip on the lakes, where they took part in the Dewy naval parade on the lakes. They will be home to their friends at 407 north Washington street, after the twentieth of this month.

### IMPORTANT

WILL BE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
MEETING THIS EVENING.

Teachers and Salaries Committee Will  
Submit Its Report on Selections  
Made for Next Year.

The meeting of the board of education tonight will be of more interest than ordinarily, as the committee on teachers and salaries, which includes G. M. Sprague, Miss Disman and Mrs. Vicary, will submit to the board their report on the teachers to be chosen for next year. There will perhaps be some vacancies left to fill after the report is made, as there are new teachers to be chosen in addition to those who served during the past term. There will also be other business of importance to transact which will make tonight's meeting one requiring the presence of all the members.

### NEXT WEEK

Judge Armstrong Will Decide the  
Case of Lovejoy.

Judge Armstrong, of Celina, was in the city for a short time today. He stated that he would come to Lima one day next week to decide the motion for a new trial in the case of the state against Charles Lovejoy, which was recently submitted.

### CHARMING EVENT

Will Occur at the I. T. Moore Home  
Tomorrow Evening.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Moore, of west Market street, tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock will occur the marriage of their daughter, Harriet L. Moore, to George B. Frasch. The young people will leave on the 10 o'clock train for New York City and on Thursday morning will sail for Europe to spend their honeymoon.

### REFUSED A PARDON.

The state board of pardons has rejected the application for a pardon for Joseph Herron, who was sent up from Lima for attempted assault. It is the general opinion here, says the Delphos Courier, that Joe is not guilty. If he wasn't so blamed worthless when out of jail he would have more friends to insist on justice for him. Perhaps he has learned his lesson by this time.

Regular review of Allen Hise No. 197 will be held at Donze block at 1:30 o'clock sharp Tuesday. All ladies requested to be present and bring their friends for a social time.

Shirt Waists worth \$1, for 49c, at Carroll & Cooney's.

# GLAD

Day For the Parish  
of St. Rose.

Rev. O'Connell

Celebrated His First  
Mass Yesterday.

Soon to Assume His Sacred  
Duties as a Member of  
the Priesthood.

His Maiden Appearance as a Celebrant, Followed by an Eloquent  
Sermon—Reception Tendered Young Priest.

As was previously announced, yesterday was the day upon which Rev. P. J. O'Connell, who was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop Horstmann, in the cathedral at Cleveland on Saturday, celebrated his first mass in this city at St. Rose church. It was a day of much rejoicing and honor among the Catholics of this parish, as this was the first time the large congregation had been honored by having one of its members raised to the dignity of the priesthood.

Solemn High Mass began at 10:30 o'clock with Rev. P. J. O'Connell as celebrant. Rev. L. V. Andrias who taught Father O'Connell his first latin lesson while he was a resident of Lansing, Mich., was assistant priest, the deacon of the mass was Rev. A. E. Manning, sub-deacon, Rev. J. B. Mooney.

The sermon which was preached by Rev. Jno. T. O'Connell, pastor of St. Francis de Sales church, Toledo, was a masterly effort, touching upon the duties and responsibilities of the priesthood. He spoke in glowing terms of the newly ordained priest who, he said, during his many years of study, had been tried by not only a few, but by many, and had been found worthy of the high honors of the church which had been bestowed upon him. His sermon was a show of eloquence, and held the attention of the large congregation present to the end. The regular choir, assisted by Miss Mary Klatt, discoursed beautiful music, fitting the occasion, during the solemn but beautiful services. The altars were gorgeously decorated with the choicest of flowers, which added beauty to the occasion. Solemn Vespers and Benediction was observed at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, after which the congregation received the blessing of the newly ordained priest.

An elaborate supper was served last night at the home of the parents of Father O'Connell on north Main street, their honored and distinguished son being the guest of honor. Present were the visiting clergy, which included Rev. Chas. Dhe, of Hartford City, Ind.; Rev. J. T. O'Connell, of Toledo; Rev. L. V. Andrews, Chaplain of Mt. St. Josephs, Cincinnati; Fathers Manning and Mooney, of this city, and Father O'Connell's sister, Sister Mary Oswald and Sister Mary Joseph, of Cleveland, also seventy-five of Father O'Connell's relatives in this city, and Mrs. Smith, of Kenton, who is a very intimate friend of the family, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. O'Connell, of Hartford City, Ind.

Father O'Connell will rest here until June 23rd, when he will leave for Cleveland, where he has been appointed by Bishop Horstmann as assistant priest at St. John's Cathedral, which has one of the largest parishes in Cleveland. The best wishes and prayers of St. Rose congregation go with him for future blessings and success in the ministry of God.

### A SUMMER OF TRAVEL.

Miss Alice Brass, teacher of Latin and English in the high school, left Lima Saturday for a trip abroad, joining a pleasant party at Cleveland which was organized to take in the Paris exposition. Miss Brass will spend most of the summer in Europe and will be the guest of relatives in England.

The largest stock of Lace Curtains at Carroll & Cooney's—the only place where you can get the latest novelties in Curtains.

# CRUSHED

To Instant Death Under  
a Box Car.

Relative of Hugh Patton, Jr.,  
the Victim

Of a Freight Wreck That Occurred  
on the B. & O. Railroad Yesterday Morning—General  
Railroad News.

Last evening special policeman Hugh Patton, Jr., received a telegram from Newark, O., announcing that his niece's husband had been killed. Mr. Patton left for Newark last night to attend the funeral which will be held tomorrow. A telegram from Newark, dated yesterday gives the following brief account of the fatal accident:

"The second section of a B. and O. freight ran into the first section near Helper switch this morning, doing slight damage. Brakeman Richard Sturman, of Newark, was knocked off a car, which rolled over and crushed him to death."

### FREIGHT DEPOT BURNED.

Late Friday night the freight depot of the T. & O. C. railroad at Findlay was almost totally destroyed by fire. The house contained a lot of freight, including household goods and an elegant piano. Two box cars also caught fire, but they were pulled away from the burning building by an engine and saved.

### SETTLED IT.

The case of the city vs. the P. Ft. W. & C. railroad relating to the McDonald street crossing has been settled to the satisfaction of the company and the city solicitor. The jury impelled to hear the issues has been notified not to appear by Judge Miller.

### TWO SPECIAL TRAINS.

Today the Pennsylvania hauled the Chicago Alumni association from Chicago to Valparaiso, where the annual picnic is to be held. A special train will be furnished for that occasion. The local officials have also been notified that there will be a special train over the road Sunday, June 17, carrying the delegates from Minnesota and Wisconsin to the republican convention at Philadelphia. The train will consist of one baggage and five sleeping cars and it will be scheduled very highly.

### DISCRIMINATION CHARGED.

The Bradford Oil Company, of Findlay, has instituted an action against the L. E. & W. Ry., the C. H. & D. Ry. and the C. O. C. & St. L. Ry. to enjoin the collection of demurrage. The defendant roads are charged with discrimination against the plaintiff and an injunction was asked for which the court granted temporarily. The railroad demanded a charge of \$1 per day for all cars that were not unloaded and held the freight until the demurrage was paid.

### NOTES.

Switchman George Halterman, of the L. E. & W., has resumed his duties after several days absence.

Conductor J. N. and W. F. Johnston, of the L. E. & W., are laying off account of the death of John S. Johnston, of east Kibby street.

Engine 105, of the L. E. & W., which was turned over in the wreck at Edin last Sunday has been run into the machine shops to be rebuilt.

Roadmasters Shuman, of Upper Sandusky, and J. M. Craig, of Van Wert, were both here to day looking after the interests of the Pittsburg road.

Brakeman George A. Ponder, of the L. E. & W., who has been off duty for a week on account of illness, has gone to Elwood, Ind., to recuperate in the country.

There was a slight freight wreck on the L. E. & W., at Coldwater this morning, a few cars being derailed. The train was the first section of east bound No. 124.

W. H. Enslin, of Delphos, a brakeman on the C. H. & D., was knocked off the top of a car Friday, while the train was going about fifteen miles an hour. A trolley wire caught him across the nose, cutting him severely and he was badly bruised by the fall.

Several of the C. H. & D. boys spent the day yesterday at the reservoir, and while they did not make great catches they had lots of sport pulling in an entable sized perch. One of the boys had a string of ninety-five averaging from six to ten inches. The bass were not biting and few of them were caught.

CARROLL & COONEY.

Shirt Waists at  
Reduced Prices.

Tomorrow morning we will  
put reduced prices on the  
greater part of our stock of  
ladies' Shirt Waists—goods  
formerly 79c, \$1.00 and \$1.25  
reduced to

49c each.

These are all perfect goods,  
new, this season's styles  
and not one of them ever  
offered heretofore for less  
than 79c—many of them  
were marked \$1.00—a few  
of them \$1.25.

CARROLL  
& COONEY.

Seasonable  
Merchandise.

The Right Styles  
at the Right Prices

Dealt Out by Attentive Salespeople

Are the attractions that draw the people to our store. To-day we call your attention to the special bargains to be found in our

Economy Basement!

Monday morning we place on sale one case of Imported French Crepe Paper, in a variety of colors, 10 feet to the piece, regular price 10 cents a roll—Monday's price 3 cents per roll. We limit the sale to 5 pieces to one customer. Sale begins at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL SALE OF  
Granite Ware.

Thursday morning, June 14th, we place on sale 15 cases of Granite Ware. These goods are seconds, but the imperfections are only noticeable to the expert eye and will not mar the wearing qualities of the article itself. The assortment consists of LARGE BASINS, PUDDING PANS, DAIRY PANS, COVERED BUCKETS, 2-QT. CUPS, PRESERVING KETTLES, SAUCE PANS, etc. Your choice of these articles for

10 Cents Each.

Sale Begins Thursday Morning at 8 O'clock.

Have you seen our HANMOCKS at 49 cts, 98 cts and \$1.25; CROQUET SETS at 79 cts, 98 cts, \$1.25 and \$1.48?

GAS PLATES, 2 burner \$1.65; 3 burner at \$2.25 and \$2.50 each.

FELTZ BROS & CO.,

1st Door South of Court House.